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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 28-29, 1979

Established 1887

Algeria	4.50	Den.	1.00	Greenland	22.00	Norway	70.00
Argentina	3.00	India	1.00	Iran	2.25	NZ	1.00
Australia	1.25	Italy	1.00	Japan	0.45	Portugal	25.00
Belgium	0.60	Lebanon	1.00	Qatar	4.00	Spain	1.00
Bolivia	2.00	Libya	1.00	Romania	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Brazil	2.00	Malta	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Canada	1.00	Yemen	1.00	Senegal	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Chad	1.00	Rwanda	1.00	Singapore	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Czechoslovakia	1.00	Sudan	1.00	Uganda	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
Denmark	1.00	Tanzania	1.00	Ukraine	1.00		
Egypt	1.00	Togo	1.00				
France	1.00	Tunisia	1.00				
Germany	1.00	Turkey	1.00				
Ghana	1.00	U.S.	1.00				
Greece	1.00	U.S.	1.00				
Great Britain	1.00	U.S.	1.00				

## Carter's Zigzag Path 'Endangers' NATO, Bonn Politician Says

By Michael Getler

BONN, July 27 (UPI) — A leading figure in West Germany's main opposition party yesterday said that President Carter's zigzagging on major issues and personnel changes were alarming Europeans, cutting to the core of European security and "endangering the life" of the North Atlantic alliance.

"The belief in the American security guarantee for Europe does not only stand on power," said parliamentarian Alois Merz, a Christian Democrat specialist on foreign and security policy. "It stands especially on the trust of Europeans in the political leadership, capability and calculability of the American president," he said. "The constant insecurities and uncertainties are, for that reason, endangering the life of NATO."

In a page one editorial today, Cologne's respected Frankfurter Allgemeine described Mr. Merz's remarks as "the most astonishing thing to come out of the opposition on foreign and security policy for quite a long time."

The newspaper reported that, while Mr. Merz's views were not an official party statement, it is said that many leading opposition party members share them and that there are signs that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt privately concurs.

But Mr. Merz's remarks drew sharp criticism from Marie Schlew, foreign policy specialist of Mr. Schmidt's ruling Social Democratic Party, who said that the party strongly rejected Mr. Merz's views about the supposed weakness of U.S. leadership.

She added that such remarks were "irresponsible" and that "unqualified doubts" about the United States "are the very things that can destroy existing trust."

Mr. Merz, a frequent visitor to the United States, well-known in Congress and with a reputation as a supporter of strong U.S.-German

ties, said these concerns must be openly discussed and that he spoke out as an act of well-understood loyalty which was the opposite of anti-Americanism.

It was the first major public criticism of recent events in Washington by a leading West German politician. The Christian Democrats, although in opposition, are the largest single party in West Germany and are the nucleus of the conservative bloc.

Mr. Merz said that "Soviet policy is coming to be more effective toward the European allies of America — because it is more disciplined, competent and calculable than the one coming from Washington."

He portrayed Soviet strategy toward Western Europe as clever and skillful, switching from the tactic of confrontation to one of influence that has as its long-term goal the estrangement of Europe from the United States.

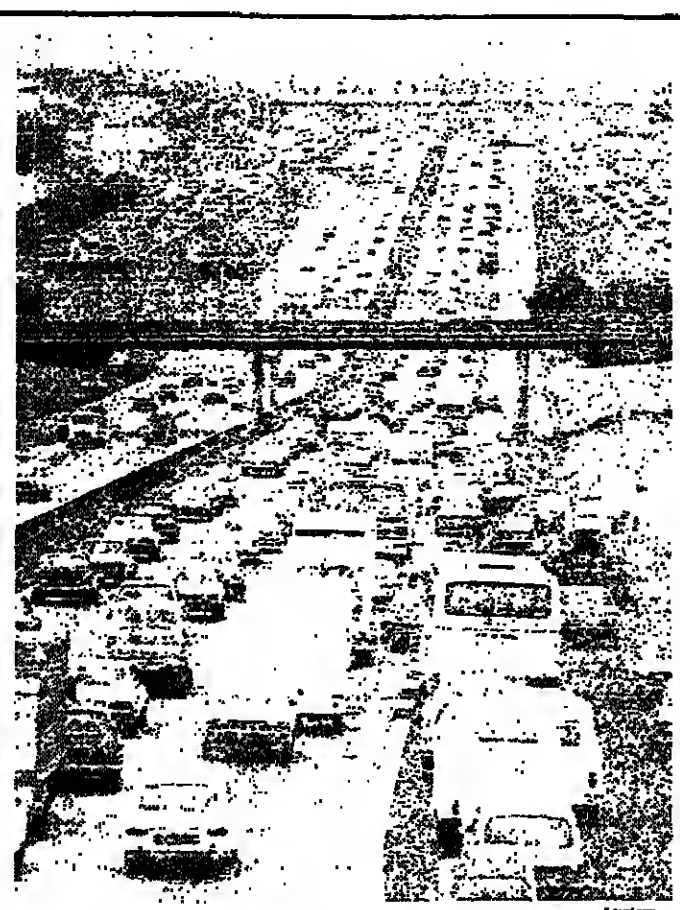
The Russians' policy, he said, "speculates on a slow worsening of the German trust in the dependability of the geographically distant and, for the first time, militarily vulnerable America, and at the same time a discreet intimidation of the Europeans by the enormous military superiority of neighboring Russia."

Mr. Merz said he doubted that Mr. Carter and White House chief of staff Hamilton Jordan sufficiently recognize what he called "this Russian masterpiece."

But Mr. Merz said he did not see any acceptable alternative for German policies other than the alliance with Washington. Change could only come about if Moscow completely overturned its policy toward the entire German nation, meaning East and West, and under present conditions yielding to Moscow "would be suicidal" for West Germany.

He said that West German trust

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



INCOMING, OUTGOING — A stream of French vacationers heading south faces July vacationers returning to Paris on the southern autoroute to the Riviera. A record number of vacationers, more than 22 million, is expected to be on the roads until Aug. 6. That breaks down to: 9 million leaving on August vacations, 5 million coming home from July holidays, 4 million driving to countryside around Paris and 4 million foreign tourists passing through France.

## U.S. Investigation Shows

### \$13 Million Under Table When Miller Led Textron

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, July 27 (NYT) — A Securities and Exchange Commission staff investigation has concluded that the Textron Corp. made more than \$13 million in improper and questionable payments abroad while William Miller, nominated by President Carter to be treasury secretary, was the company's chairman.

The investigation produced "no evidence" that Mr. Miller was aware of the improper payments, a staff report said. But it asserted that Mr. Miller was aware of "inadequate documentation" to support the company's expenses for Department of Defense officials by Bell Helicopter and Bell Aerospace, two divisions supervised directly by him for several years.

In Washington, Mr. Miller said at his confirmation hearing today he was unaware Textron made questionable payments to foreigners while he was its chairman. United Press International reported.

Mr. Miller told the Senate Finance Committee the payments were "disturbing" because they "violated my standards."

"I had a strong policy against it," he said. The commission staff investigation is an outgrowth of an inquiry conducted by the Senate Banking Committee in January 1978 in connection with confirmation hearings on Mr. Miller's appointment to the Federal Reserve post.

At that time, Mr. Miller repeatedly denied that he had any knowledge of illegal payments or bribes by Textron. He had never authorized or approved such payments, he testified, "nor would I do this or condone it at any time any place anywhere," Mr. Miller said.

According to the final report, dated July 20 and based on the agency's 17-month inquiry into Textron, the staff has concluded that the company made from 1971 to 1978 some \$5.2 million in payments to foreign government officials with the knowledge and acquiescence of at least two senior company officials.

In addition, the report said that the company helped sales agents and other recipients of the payments evade local tax and currency laws by making about \$1.3 million in overbillings and through placing \$13 million in commission payments in assorted bank accounts rather than paying the commissions directly to the agents.

Meanwhile, Textron made public yesterday the results of its own internal investigation into improper payments. The Textron inquiry, in contrast to the SEC's findings, concludes that, from 1971 to 1978, Textron employees had "direct participation in questionable payments totaling \$870,700."

John Henderson, senior vice president in Textron's Washington office, said that, since he had not seen the commission staff report, he could not account for differences between the company's and the commission's version. In some respects, however, the two reports are similar. The Textron report

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## With Shake-Up's Implied Dressing Down, White House School Has Tie That Binds

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, July 27 (NYT) — The most conspicuous symbol of the revamped Carter White House — the "new, improved 1980 model," as one staffer described it with a smile this week — is the necktie.

Hamilton Jordan, the man who made jeans and boots chic in the West Wing, has not been seen in public without a tie since he was officially installed as chief of staff last week. The dark blue suit or the occasional blue blazer and slacks has become the standard uniform now for Mr. Jordan — and other members of the staff. Neckties are no longer at half-mast, in keeping with the president's dictum to cinch up or ship out.

"No one really had in tell us to dress more formally," said one staffer, winking in the heat of the Washington summer in his suit. "It just seemed an obvious form of job insurance."

The unofficial dress code has even affected Jody Powell, the press secretary, who in the past often appeared at daily press briefings in loosened tie and rolled-up shirtsleeves. His jacket has been on every day this week, despite a malfunctioning air-conditioning unit that has kept the temperature in the press room in the high 80s.

His terminology has undergone a change as well. He no longer speaks of "Hamilton" or "Ham" in de-

scribing the role and functions of the new chief of staff. It is "Mister Jordan" now.

Along with the dark suits and new tie, Mr. Jordan has been forced to regularize his notoriously erratic office hours as part of the post-shake-up regimen. Every

morning this week, for example, he has convened an 8:30 meeting of the White House senior staff in the Roosevelt Room. The 30-minute sessions have been crisp and businesslike, according to one participant, "and there has been no doubt

## U.S. to Name Enders Ambassador to EEC

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI)

Thomas Enders, U.S. ambassador to Canada, will be named ambassador to the European Economic Community in Brussels, administration officials said today.

They said that Mr. Enders, a career diplomat, would be replaced in Ottawa in September by former Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis, a longtime New England political ally of President Carter.

Under the new arrangement, Mr. Carter is to be free to leave the Oval Office more frequently and to travel outside Washington at least once a week. He has told visitors to the White House that he intends to move around the country as much as possible in an effort to re-establish the contact with the public he had during the 1976 campaign.

That is the president's goal, but some of his closest advisers are frankly skeptical that he will fulfill it. They fear that his well-known penchant for detail will overcome

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

in anyone's mind as to who's in charge."

Mr. Jordan now is spending more time with the president and at staff meetings. He is also meeting with a wide range of people outside the White House, people he conspicuously ignored in the past.

There have been Capitol Hill courtesies, for example, and private lunches and meetings with such established Washington Brains as Clark Clifford and Sol Linowitz. "He's trying to plug in — fast," said an aide.

Mr. Jordan's staff will be enlarged as well. A new, Washington-wide deputy is expected to be named shortly, in addition to Leslie Francis, a congressional liaison officer, who will serve as an administrative assistant.

During his deliberations at Camp David earlier this month, Mr. Carter reached a number of conclusions about the way he was handling his presidency. One was that he was wasting his time, or about 40 percent of it.

That is the percentage of his time that was committed in the pre-Camp David days to scheduled weekly meetings with budget and staff aides, department heads and the like. Reviewing them, Mr. Carter and his schedulers decided last week that many of the sessions could be eliminated, others could be switched to semimonthly basis and some could be handled by Mr. Jordan.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Cosmos-1118 Launched

MOSCOW, July 27 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-1118, Tass reported.

OTHER — PARIS, Saturday, July 28, 1979. LONDON, Saturday, July 28, 1979. CHICAGO, Sunday, July 29, 1979. NEW YORK, Sunday, July 29, 1979.

OPTIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

20-001



Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi emerges from the Palace after being named to try to form a government.

## Premier-Designate Treasury Minister Named Form Italian Cabinet

July 27 (UPI) — President Pertini, trying once again to solve Italy's seven-month-old crisis, today asked Minister Filippo Maria Pandolfi to try to form the country's cabinet since World War

Pandolfi, 51, a Christian in Premier Giulio Andreotti's caretaker government, is a politician to be. He is the 82-year-old head of the party since World War

II, and he is the one who has been in charge of the party's shaky administration since the second round of elections in June. He is the one who has been in charge of the party's shaky administration since the second round of elections in June.

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## 9 GRAPO Suspects Still Sought

### Spain Arrests 2 Alleged Cafe Bombers

MADRID, July 27 (UPI) — Two of Spain's most wanted terrorists, captured yesterday in an apartment "bomb factory," have confessed to a series of attacks and assassinations that killed 16 persons, police said.

Today police were looking for nine other leading members of GRAPO, the Spanish acronym for Oct. 1 Anti-Fascist Revolutionary Groups, after the arrests of Maria del Carmen Lopez Anguita and Alfonso Rodriguez Garcia, both in their 20s. The authorities believe that the nine are dispersed about Madrid in cells of two or three members each.

Police initially withheld news of the arrests, hoping to capture all 11 suspects. But a raid on another apartment netted only a cache of arms and millions of pesetas in terrorist funds.

Neighbors said that the plump Miss Lopez and the "intelligent-looking" Mr. Rodriguez had moved into the apartment three months ago. Photographs of the pair, as well as the other nine, had been posted all over Spain, offering rewards totaling \$144,000. But neighbors said that they had no suspicions.



Maria del Carmen Lopez



Alfonso Rodriguez

The couple were picked up at noon in an apartment in the busy Pilar district and bundled away, handcuffed and hooded. Eight hours later, police said, they confessed to a series of terrorist attacks including the murder of army Gen. Agustin Munoz Vazquez on March 5, of seven policemen, and of eight persons in the bombing of a Madrid cafe on May 26.

The couple are said to have used the apartment as a clandestine bomb factory. The area was evacuated of shoppers as bomb experts removed explosives, which were taken away in vans.

Authorities said that police had received no help from the public, despite the reward offers. Passers-by said, however, that they saw police walk into the building with a man who kept his head covered with his jacket.

Police said that Miss Lopez and Mr. Rodriguez were veterans of GRAPO, an organization which has claimed responsibility for 19 political killings in Spain this year. Gen. Munoz Vazquez was killed by a gunman who ambushed and shot him five times in the head as he entered his daughter's Madrid home.

The May 26 bombing at the California 47 cafe, a gathering place for rightist activists in the heart of Madrid, was Spain's bloodiest bombing since 13 persons died in a cafe blast in 1974. Callers claiming to speak for the Basque separatist organization ETA claimed responsibility for the recent bombing, but police say they never doubted it was the work of GRAPO.

This, the two geneticists say, "suggests that, in terms of chromosome structure, there exists a greater genetic distance between these lesser apes than that which distinguishes the great apes from one another and from man."

Human beings have 46 chromosomes whereas great apes have 48.

Asked about human hybridization with an ape, Dr. Myers said the new findings "lend some credence" to such a possibility. The new techniques of laboratory fertilization and embryo implantation that a year ago led to the birth of a normal baby could be applied.

## Sonoda to S. America

TOKYO, July 27 (UPI) — Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will visit Latin America in August, the Foreign Ministry said today. He is scheduled to visit Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Venezuela.

## Dead Woman Told Her Death Official Inquiry Abandoned by French Court

PARIS, July 27 (AP) — In what might be described as administrative overkill, a French court has sent an official letter to a dead woman regarding the circumstances of her death four months before.

The letter, signed by the public prosecutor of the Paris suburb Nanterre, and edited by a computer, informed the dead woman that her death on March 6 would no longer be the subject of court inquiry.

"Madame," said the letter, "I have the honor of informing you that the proceedings begun March 6, 1979, for the natural death of which you were the victim did not appear to call for an official

judicial inquiry from the office of the public prosecutor and belongs to a category which will not require further attention.

"Please accept the expression of my deepest respect, the District Attorney."

As reported in the French press, without the woman's name, the letter was followed by an administrative postscript — in case of an emergency or lack of resources, she would be able to receive the immediate aid of the offices of the judiciary.

French officials said that such correspondence is routine procedure in the case of violent death, although the letter is usually sent to the family of the deceased.







Testimony

# Urges SALT-2 Delay Expand Defense Effort

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — Alexander Haig, recently allied commander in chief of the U.S. military, urged yesterday that the SALT-2 treaty be "held in abeyance" until the Carter administration's "firm commitments" to a "substantial expansion of defense effort and until resolves 'flaws' in the treaty."

Haig, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urged to recommend rejection of the SALT-2 treaty. In his prepared statement, he said that the treaty "is an instrument which is a turning point in the history of the United States."

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## is of Civil Rights Act ts to Jobs in the U.S.

By Peter Millius

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — The U.S. Supreme Court, in the *Wards* case, called upon to decide when affirmative action plans are legal in employment. It declined to restrict their use. In a separate development, just after the court ruling, the nation's third-largest rubber company, was declared no longer eligible for government business — for allegedly violating equal employment opportunity regulations.

Unemployment, which has since won and lost a temporary restraining order against this department pending appeal, would be the largest company ever debarred for such a reason. But in recent years other well-known companies also have been taken quietly into the proceedings that can lead to debarment. They include Hughes Aircraft, St. Regis Paper, Honeywell, Owens-Illinois and the nation's 24th-largest bank, Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Earlier this year one such company, Sears, Roebuck, reversed the decision and filed a richly publicized suit against federal enforcement agencies. Sears, which has been under investigation by the EEOC for allegedly discriminating in employment against women, blacks and Hispanics, made two basic points in its suit (which has since been dismissed):

- That the government has helped make white males predominant in the work force in a variety of ways — by giving special help to predominantly white male veterans, for example, and discriminating against working women in Social Security and welfare rules.
- That existing federal law is also contradictory in that Congress has now accorded special status to many groups — blacks, Hispanics, women, veterans, the elderly — who are all competing for the same jobs.

Sears' view of federal equal employment opportunity requirements as burdensome is widely held in the business community. The view just as widely held among civil rights groups is that the equal employment opportunity programs have been ineffectual.

The Carter administration, in moving to reorganize the programs last year, acknowledged that both sides might be partly right.

**Slow Progress**

In fact, as experts on all sides agree, most disadvantaged groups have made progress in employment in the last 15 years. But the progress has been slow, and they remain behind white males.

Example: The EEOC keeps statistics on numbers of blacks in various kinds of jobs, including managerial and professional. The percentage of blacks in managerial jobs has more than doubled since the late 1960s; the percentage in professional jobs has also risen. Yet blacks remain badly underrepresented in both categories. They make up about 3 percent of all managers, 3 percent of professionals, but 11 percent of the population.

Civil rights groups also question whether even what they regard as the slow progress of the past will continue if — as many economists warn — the country is heading for a period of slow economic growth and low rates of job formation.

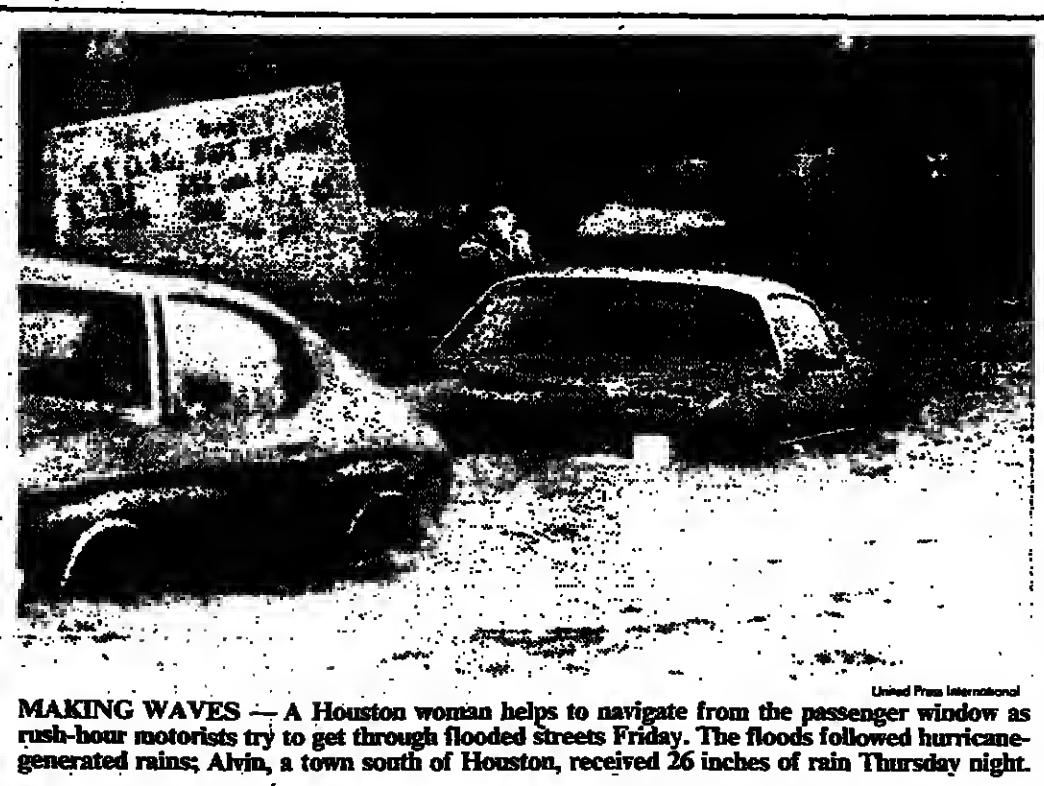
## Asia Said rest 450 position

RY, July 27 (AP) — Rhodesian police have about 450 supporters of the Rev. Sithole's opposition African National ANU spokesman said arrested in various parts of the country, were being held at Salisbury, he said. There were dozens of the last month as crackdown by the authorities activities, he added, to comment.

Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa reportedly annoyed by refusing to let parliament vote on the April elections, charges that the polls were rigged in favor of the United African Front, which holds 44 of the 100 seats in parliament.

Muzorewa assumed that as Zimbabwe Rhodesia prime minister, issued a series of pro-annexation statements, and was widely regarded as a member of the White House.

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — Service today arrested a man, John Poling, White House for trying to break through the south side of the White House. The executive mansion was held by District 3 police and charged station of government Secret Service spokesman Mr. Poling spoke at his action. No one was hurt. There were only slight damage to the car and the White



MAKING WAVES — A Houston woman helps to navigate from the passenger window as rush-hour motorists try to get through flooded streets Friday. The floods followed hurricane-generated rains; Alvin, a town south of Houston, received 26 inches of rain Thursday night.

## But Get Only Mixed Results in Congress

### Democrats Vow to Aid Carter on Energy

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — Democratic congressional leaders pledged yesterday to help President Carter's new energy plan through Congress, as Mr. Carter asked in his news conference Wednesday night, but the effort initially produced only mixed results.

In a series of votes, the House Interior Committee approved a version of Mr. Carter's proposal to create a national Energy Mobilization Board to speed development of new energy facilities.

Meanwhile, the Senate Energy Committee voted 14 to 1 to approve the general structure of such a board but failed to agree yesterday on either its scope or power.

At the same time, however, the Senate Finance Committee, asked by Mr. Carter's suggestion that it try to "gut" his windfall profits tax bill, postponed further action until next week, with the prospect of more delays later.

And in response to Mr. Carter's Wednesday news conference criticisms, the oil industry launched a counterattack, contending that the proposed windfall tax is not needed and would only inhibit new oil production.

**Oil Industry Protest**

Charles DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, the industry's trade group, said the windfall tax would trim any new increase in production by 2 million barrels a day from the 2 million expected by the mid-1980s.

Mr. DiBona also pointed out that the oil companies already will be paying additional federal and state income taxes on any increased earnings that result from higher oil prices. Other industry executives issued similar statements.

The new pledge by congressional leaders came in a statement by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., reiterating support for Mr. Carter's new energy measures. Mr. Carter had accused Congress of timidity.

Rep. O'Neill said he will try again Tuesday for House approval of Mr. Carter's proposed standby gasoline rationing bill, which was abruptly pulled off the House floor Wednesday night after Democrats supported a Republican move to weaken the plan.

Meanwhile, Senate Republicans announced plans to try to tack a general tax-cut onto the windfall profits bill when the measure comes to the floor, probably after the August congressional recess.

**Republican Program**

The scheme is part of a massive "Economic Program for the Decade" which Republican senators unveiled yesterday, calling for phased across-the-board reductions in income taxes, a limit on federal spending and new tax incentives.

The senators said that the administration "seems to lack either the ability or the will to both to deal with the current economic problems. They charged that Mr. Carter's policies have bred 'a climate of uncertainty.'"

The House Interior Committee approval of Mr. Carter's new Energy Mobilization Board was a partial victory for the administration. However, the measure faces a rival bill by a House Commerce subcommittee that could result in a fight.

Mr. Carter proposed the new board as a way to cut through federal, state and local red tape to speed development of new energy production facilities. The panel would not have jurisdiction over nuclear power plants.

The decision by the Senate Finance Committee to postpone action on the windfall profits bill was expected.

**Conservatives Unhappy**

However, it was obvious that Mr. Carter's remarks did not please conservatives on the panel. Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., called the president's appeal "an assault against the Congress and specifically the Senate Finance Committee."

Mr. Carter had appealed to voters to exert pressure on their senators and congressmen to pass the windfall bill, warning that there would be "a massive struggle to gut" the measure by oil industry lobbying in the Finance Committee.

Committee members have indicated that they plan to propose widening the categories of oil that are exempt from the tax to include all newly discovered oil and Alaskan oil.

Senate sources say that, if the committee approves all of the proposed amendments, it could well wipe out almost all the \$142 billion in new tax revenues the measure is expected to yield between now and 1990.

## Carter Sets Up Task Force For Victims of Atom Tests

By A.O. Sulzberger Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 27 (NYT) — President Carter has established a high-level task force to study and recommend an effective and fair way of dealing with claims for compensation filed by victims of radiation-induced illness caused by exposure to atomic weapons tests in the 1950s.

The task force, which includes five Cabinet secretaries, has also been asked to establish guidelines on the difficult question of the relationship between radiation exposure and illness, and to establish criteria on which to decide claims under current compensation programs.

"No later than Oct. 1, 1979, the task force should submit a recommendation for resolving injury claims of civilians residing downwind from test sites," reads a July 20 memo from Stuart Eizenstat, the president's domestic policy adviser.

"The downwind people are our first priority," explained one member of Mr. Eizenstat's staff. "Veterans and workers who have been subjected to radiation have mechanisms for seeking compensation. But these civilians have absolutely nothing."

**Number Unknown**

The number of people affected by the bomb testing in the 1950s and early 1960s is unknown. However, Stewart Udall, former secretary of the interior and now a lawyer representing many alleged victims in Nevada, Arizona and Utah, is preparing to file claims for about 600 people in Federal District Court in Nevada.

The president set a second deadline of April 1, 1980, for the task force to submit recommendations on the more general, and complex, issues. In addition to establishing the correlation between radiation exposure and illness and dealing with claims filed under workers compensation and veterans' benefits, the task force has been asked to look into the desirability and feasibility of establishing a national registry to monitor individual lifetime radiation exposure, particularly that of radiation workers.

"One of the problems in the area is there is insufficient information on how much radiation an individual has been exposed to and what kind it was," said William Schaffer, deputy assistant attorney general in the Justice Department's civil division. Mr. Schaffer, who is responsible for government litigation surrounding radiation exposure, is expected to head the Justice Department's efforts.

"I frankly am delighted to see that short turn around," Mr. Schaffer said of the two deadlines. "These questions could be debated indefinitely."

The White House memo came a week after Rep. Gunn McKay, D-Utah, introduced his own compensation bill for the victims of radiation fallout. His bill would have the government accept liability for damages resulting from above-ground testing among a certain group of citizens defined by their geographic location during the tests, the time they were exposed and the type of cancer from which they died.

## Junta Leaders From Nicaragua At Cuban Fete

MANAGUA, July 27 (UPI) — Two members of Nicaragua's new junta today celebrated the anniversary of the Cuban revolution with Fidel Castro, who stressed that Nicaragua will not become another Cuba and offered aid to the post-Somoza regime.

Junta members Alfonso Robelo and Moises Hassan joined newly appointed culture minister Ernesto Cardenal and Sandinista commander Humberto Ortega to attend ceremonies yesterday marking the 26th anniversary of the symbolic beginning of the Cuban Revolution at Plaza of the Revolution in Havana, Cuba.

A delegation of 23 Sandinista guerrillas presented Mr. Castro with a Galil Israeli-made rifle captured from National Guard troops, the Cuban News Agency Prensa Latina said.

Mr. Castro, in a speech monitored in Miami and Mexico City, called the Nicaraguan delegation "heroic, brave and intelligent," praising it for flying to Cuba Wednesday night on its own initiative.

**Soviet Death Sentence**

MOSCOW, July 27 (AP) — The Lithuanian Supreme Court has sentenced to death Jonas Mečiulovas Plunge, a member of Nazi punitive units who "was involved in the killing of 46,000 Russian and Polish citizens during World War II," Tass reported yesterday.

## Pain in Plains: Mainly, Carter's Wane

By Bill Curry

PLAIN, Ga., July 27 (UPI) — Right under the weathered "Jimmy Carter for President" sign that still hangs above the old Carter warehouse office here, a Columbus, Ga., newspaper headline glared out from a vending machine: "Purge Over?" it queried.

But if outside newspapers were bringing to the President's hometown a certain foreboding about his most turbulent week in office ("Finest Cabinet" Falling Apart, mocked a headline in Hamilton Jordan's hometown paper), most of the people in Plains don't seem to mind.

They know him here, they trust him, believe in him, and if the Washington establishment is coming down on Jimmy Carter with both feet — well, what could you expect?

But beyond the peanut fields — in Atlanta's business, law offices and politics, where many people know Mr. Carter well and his detractors think they know him too well — the reaction to the Cabinet upheaval is not the same as in Plains. Rather, the reaction has been more like the one in Washington and elsewhere.

The Carter presidency has spawned confusion and disapproval over his abrupt Cabinet purification and Hamilton Jordan's elevation to chief of staff. And it includes a general disappointment that, for whatever reasons, the presidency of the peanut farmer from Georgia has thus far been a deep disappointment.

As it was viewed elsewhere, many here saw the shakeup as designed to enhance Mr. Carter's chances for re-election and not necessarily to begin solving the acute problems facing the nation. There is a sense even here that his close, but to many people inept, group of advisers — who happen to be Georgians — could well be the cause of a downfall of his administration.

"I'm getting a lot of negative reaction," Democratic State Chairman Marge Thurman says of the mass offer of resignations and subsequent Cabinet cleansing. "It has to do with a feeling of uncertainty as to the rationale, the why. What is all this going to mean? I can't tell them because I can't read it either."

"Confused, generally negative," reports Democratic state Rep. Jerry Horton, who is a vice president of the influential Georgia Power Co. "I haven't heard any place, 'Yeah, wow, that fixes it. Something still has to happen.'"

"[The staff] may have the kind of breadth to run a campaign," notes an influential Atlantian who supported Mr. Carter in 1976. "But they really don't have the kind of breadth to run the nation. That is not anti-southern or anti-Georgian. That is an assessment of whether these people can perform in the jobs they fill."

**It's Not That...**

"Jordan," adds another Democrat, "likes to turn [criticism] into 'Goddamn, you don't like Southerners.' It's not that people don't like Georgians. They don't like Hamilton Jordan."

There is also a widespread feeling in Atlanta that Attorney General Griffin Bell was shabbily treated with his desired departure being included in the crowd of Cabinet firings. Bell had been intending to resign for months, but as one Atlantian put it: "A very fine thoroughbred got run out with the skags."

Much of the displeasure with Mr. Carter's latest moves and his overall performance lies in the circle of residual Georgian opposition — people with grievances from his days as governor or with grievances that attend life in a small town like Plains.

There remain people here and in Atlanta whose support for the president is unflinching. John Blackmon, who for four years was state revenue commissioner under Mr. Carter, said of statements that the Cabinet changes were political: "The man I used to know was not insensitive to political considerations, but they did not take precedence over his doing what he feels needs to be done."

## Soldier Goes On Tank Rampage

ZEVEN, West Germany, July 27 (AP) — A Javelin Dutch soldier commandeered a German-made Leopard tank and smashed a house, a car and a nearby town hall after authorities sent his 15-year-old girlfriend to reform school. Dutch military police said today.

The unidentified 21-year-old soldier caused more than \$110,000 in damage Monday before surrendering after he plowed the tank into the town hall in Bremervoerde, 40 miles west of Hamburg.

The Dutch authorities said the soldier, assigned to a Dutch NATO garrison in this town in northern West Germany, apparently became angry after he was told his German girlfriend had been referred by a youth commission to a girl's reformatory. The soldier was taken to the Netherlands, which assumed responsibility for the case.

## House Votes Funds for Nuclear Project

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, July 27 (NYT) — The House defied President Carter on his energy policy again yesterday, voting to continue the Clinch River nuclear breeder reactor that Mr. Carter had vowed to kill.

The vote was 237 to 182 to defeat a motion supported by the administration that would have cut funds for the project from the Department of Energy's authorization bill for the fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1. In the vote, 110 Democrats joined with 127 Republicans in opposition to the president while 155 Democrats and 27 Republicans supported the administration.

The breeder reactor in Clinch River, Tennessee, originally authorized by the Congress in 1970, is intended to test the engineering and commercial feasibility of an electrical generating plant that breeds more fuel than it uses.

The bill under consideration calls for spending \$183.8 million during the coming fiscal year. The entire project has been estimated to cost \$2.6 billion to provide 350 megawatts to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The House has almost consistently opposed Mr. Carter on energy measures, including conservation proposals and gasoline rationing. Mr. Carter has responded by charging the House with political churning.

**House Position**

The House has shown more interest in measures intended to stimulate the production of energy, such as synthetic fuels and nuclear power, than it has in conserving or rationing energy.

The House underscored that yesterday by shooting down an amendment that not only would have ended the Clinch River project but also would have cut \$200 million out of the Energy Department's research budget.

The members appeared to be reflecting more closely the views of their constituents on nuclear power since polls have shown continued popular support, although by smaller margins, for nuclear power since the accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter, on the other hand, has expressed a consistently lukewarm attitude toward nuclear power and has been adamant in his opposition to the Clinch River breeder reactor.

The president and his supporters have argued that the project would encourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the world since breeders produce plutonium that might be used in weapons.

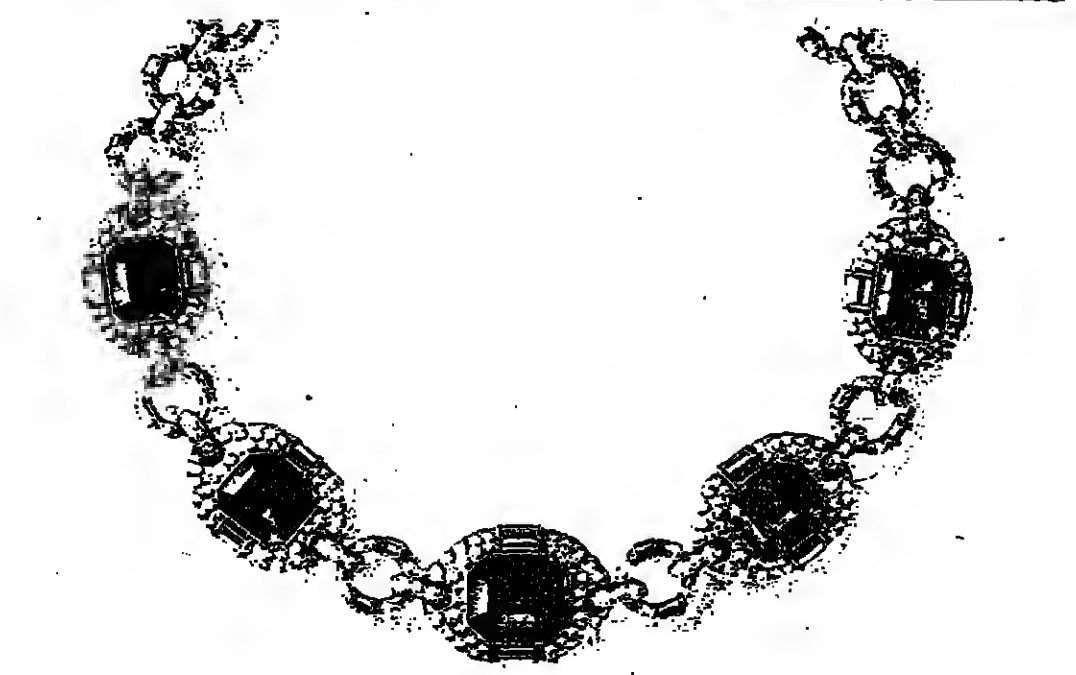
Administration officials and opponents of the breeder in the Congress have also contended, as they did yesterday, that the technology envisioned for Clinch River is already obsolete and should be junked in favor of later developments.

But advocates of nuclear power in the House have contended that the energy crisis requires the nation to move ahead on nuclear technology. They say that the breeder can be made safe and economical and that the question of nuclear proliferation is a political and strategic issue, not a technical and economic one.

While the House retained the Clinch River project, it must still vote on the entire energy authorization bill. It was unclear when that will be.

Meanwhile, the president has persuaded, after heavy lobbying, the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to accept his view. In mid-May, it voted 10 to 8 to remove funds for Clinch River from the authorization bill.

The bill is currently awaiting debate and a vote on the floor of the Senate. Senate officials said that has not yet been scheduled and they figured it had only a 50-50 chance of coming up before the August recess.



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# Wartime Pressure Reportedly Kept Soviet Union From Pursuing First Atom Bomb

Walter Pincus  
WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — The Soviet Union might have been the first nuclear power, but it was wartime pressure that reportedly kept it from pursuing the first atom bomb.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences, which was the first to develop a nuclear reactor, was also the first to develop a nuclear bomb, according to a report by a Soviet scientist who worked on the project.

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# Asks Moscow to Let Western Journalist Stay

By Craig R. Whitney  
WASHINGTON, July 27 (UPI) — The State Department has asked Moscow to let a Western journalist stay in the Soviet Union.

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# Soares Says Democracy In Portugal Under Attack

By James M. Markham  
LISBON (UPI) — Once again, Mario Soares is fighting for his political life — and, to bear him tell it, for the future of democracy in Portugal.

Soares is fighting for his political life — and, to bear him tell it, for the future of democracy in Portugal.

# Peru's New Constitution A Best Seller in Markets

By Juan de Onis  
LIMA (UPI) — "Here it is, read it now, the new political Constitution of Peru," shouted a street peddler with an armful of booklets.

The new political Constitution of Peru, shouted a street peddler with an armful of booklets.

# U.K. Labor Party Clashes: A 'Civil War'

By William Tuohy  
LONDON, July 27 — A fierce battle between the left and right wings of the Labor Party has erupted for control of its leadership and philosophy in the aftermath of the party's defeat in May by the Conservatives.

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# Carter Policies On Africa Hailed By Mozambique

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# Peking Charges Africans Started Student Riots

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# Group Occupies UN Mexico Office

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Switzerland (swi.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00	U.S.S.R. (ussr.)	\$ 228.00	\$ 114.00	\$ 63.00
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Switzerland (swi.)	\$ 228						



## A Young Couple's 9-Month Trip to Pittsburgh

## The Boat People: Odyssey of Survival

As many as 700,000 people have now fled Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Some walked west into Thailand. More took boats. More than 200,000 have reached Malaysia; some Westerners estimate that 200,000 have drowned.

Among the refugees are a Vietnamese, Pham Cong Nga, who acquired the name Thomas because he is Roman Catholic, and his wife, Nguyen, who is ethnic Chinese.

Along with Nguyen's family, it took the couple nine days to reach Malaysia in an open fishing boat.

It took nine months for Thomas and his wife to get to the United States.

United Press International reporter Richard H. Growald reports on the 15,000-mile journey — from the South China Sea to Pittsburgh's Squirrel Hill.

By Richard H. Growald

The Pham family story opens in Communist triumph. It is 1975 and Saigon has fallen to Hanoi. Thomas' father had been a plainclothes detective, arresting pickpockets at work among American soldiers in Tu Do Street. His father was nonpolitical, but as a policeman he was an enemy of the new Communist state. He was summarily imprisoned.

Thomas is a high school chemistry teacher. His brother, My, a Catholic Christian Brothers teacher, had been flown to the United States in the hours before the fall. A younger brother was in high school. "Mother was at home, trying not to cry."

Three times in four years the Communists allowed Thomas, the eldest son, to visit his father in a work camp. In 1975 it was for half an hour, then a 15-minute visit in 1976 and another quarter-hour in 1978.

"Father at first asked about mother and my brothers. He tried to say he was all right, but the words stopped and most of the visits we just sat there, holding hands and crying," Thomas said. "I had never been interested in politics. Now I was. I hated Communism. It is a politics of death," said Thomas.

One day three students, brothers and sons of a former Chinese merchant, Huynh Thao Khem, asked Thomas to their home in Cholon, the city's Chinese quarter. A Vietnamese is not invited to a Chinese home for a discussion of the weather.

The three boys, Vinh, Hai and Son, introduced Thomas to their parents, to two other brothers, Hung and Tai — a boy nicknamed Dog Lulu — and their sister, Nguyen. "The family was sophisticated, educated, nice. The daughter was gorgeous."

## After the Fall

The father spoke. He had owned one of South Vietnam's largest sewing machine dealerships. After the fall the Communists nationalized his business, seized the 1,000 machines in his shop and told him any complaint would lead to jail. Now the Communists had come and told him to leave the city. He and the family must go to the country; all jobs in the city were off limits to Chinese.

Nguyen would be allowed to remain in the city

house, her father said, but she could not attend her school. She needed a tutor. Would Thomas take the job?

Nguyen smiles at the memory. "I looked at Thomas, and I saw he was so thin but almost six feet tall and maybe handsome. I loved him."

Before leaving for the country, the Huynhs buried \$24,000 in gold in a garden. "Hanoi could not nationalize what was buried," Nguyen's father said.

In the city Thomas taught chemistry at school and coached Nguyen at her home.

One day he visited a friend. The Communist police had been shadowing the friend. "The police suspected him of planning an escape. They were right. They came into the house when I was there and arrested him — and me, too."

Thomas spent four months in prison. "They did not beat me. They fed me rice and questions. I told them I had no politics, no escape thought, no hostility. They wouldn't believe me."

"So, when one police officer offered me a cigarette and smiled and said I should tell the truth, I decided to lie. I said, well, yes, I was hostile to their system because I had been stopped on my motorcycle by a policeman and threatened with a fine and loss of driving license unless I paid the officer a \$10 bribe, which I paid."

"I told my inquisitor that made me hostile. He liked that. He gave me another cigarette and they gave me a paper saying I maybe was not an agent of capitalist mongering and I was free."

"Free, but I was fired from my teaching post. I went to another part of the city and got a job in a textile mill. It paid more than teaching and the security officials at the mill never checked and found my prison record — the Communist security apparatus is nasty but not too efficient — and I led a double life."

Eventually Nguyen was also ordered out of the city. Thomas asked her to marry him.

"In Vietnam a Vietnamese marrying a Chinese is a problem. But Nguyen was my problem and that meant she was no problem." They wed in a civil ceremony but arranged a later ceremony at a Catholic Church. But word came from the Huynh family that plans were being made to attempt an escape.

A friend of a friend had a boat. The \$24,000 in buried gold would buy them places on the old fishing boat. The boat was due to leave before the date of the planned church wedding.

"Nguyen and I had a choice. Church now or freedom now. We chose freedom."

It was night when Thomas and Nguyen arrived at Vung Tau, Saigon's coastal port. They found the Huynhs hiding in jungle near the docks. Father Huynh said, "A Vietnamese security official had come to my farm and told me to get out of the country. And, nice fellow, he just happened to know of the boat of my friend's friend and for gold he would make a getaway come true."

The night of Oct. 28, 1978, the Huynhs slipped down to the dock. There stood nine policemen. In a Toyota sat the security official. The boat owner walked to the car and handed in gold in ounce bars. The Communist laughed and waved aboard the Huynhs, Thomas, Nguyen and 300

other persons. The old boat chugged away from the dock.

Fifty feet from the dock it began to list. Then sink. The 300 scrambled off and ashore. The security officer had vanished with the gold.

A week later the Toyota was back with a fresh boat, a 65-footer, stripped of its fishing nets. More gold was handed over. Now 254 persons were going. Thomas wrapped Nguyen's scarf over his head — the Communists wanted Chinese to go, not Vietnamese.

"My last sight of Vietnam was the security official on the dock, holding his gold and laughing. His men waved."

## The Boat at Sea

Boat people adopt new relationships. Their clan becomes the occupants of their boat. Thomas' clan is VT847, the Vietnamese registry number of their boat. The boat number goes into their personal refugee records like a social security number. "VT847 is my family," Thomas said.

The 254 members of the VT847 family shared plastic containers of water and bowls of cooked rice. They lay side by side. There was no place to move.

During the first night a wave the size of a small hill swept over the boat and Dog Lulu lost his cap. Three days later a freighter passed, surveyed the boat and left. The rice ran out that evening.

Not so the leaking open boat holding 74-year-old grandmother Mrs. Tran Kim Ngoc. Pirates boarded off shore. They raped younger refugees women. They lined 14 young men by a railing and shot them, one by one, in the head. Two of the men's wives leaped overboard to join their husbands in the shark-infested waters.

Along the Malaysian east coast, 700 miles from Vietnam, soldiers are posted every mile. Offshore, patrol boats have orders to shoot across the bow of incoming refugee boats.

Malaysia's population is 50 percent Malay, 36 percent Chinese, and the Malays want no more Chinese, refugee or other. For a time the Malays camped boat people on islands or mainland centers. Now they chase off some, send others off in repaired boats, or lodge some — not given even the status of refugees — in shotgun-guarded camps beyond United Nations purview.

VT847, its luck better than most, sailed directly to Pulau Tengah.

## Pulau Tengah

The island is one of three, an hour by fishing boat from the Malaysian east coast.

In two years the boat people, foraging for firewood, have chopped down all but a few palm trees, turning the lush island into a tropical moonscape.

On Tengah the boat people live in wooden frames covered with blue-and-white striped plastic. From the sea it has almost a Mediterranean look, but closer up the dead fish smell comes, and police sit in a bamboo boat the size of a piano crate on the dock and admit no one without stamped passes.

Nguyen's father had just enough gold left to

pay \$200 for his family's Tengah hut, sold by a departing family. The Huynhs lived on door-sized boards lifted by rocks above the muck created by the afternoon rain. On a shelf sat two jars of dried cabbage, a bushel basket of canned stew and other foods from America, a flight bag holding all the spare clothing and a bean jar full of chopsticks and toothbrushes.

Three times a day for eight months Thomas made his way down the two-foot-wide path to the headquarters but to ask about their application for to enter the United States. In July came the word that since he has a brother, the Christian Brothers teacher working in Pittsburgh, he and Nguyen could go to America. The Huynhs could follow to some weeks.

Huynh gold had taken the family this far. Thomas' blood relation was getting them the rest of the way.

Thomas and Nguyen climbed aboard the refugee boat now used to ferry refugees to shore. They stood at the stern. Thomas smiling, Nguyen crying at the sight of her parents and brothers fading away.

On mainland Malaysia, Thomas and Nguyen met a new threat — bureaucracy.

## To America

At the east coast port of Mersing, Malay police kept them four hours with 190 other U.S.-bound refugees on a park bandstand built years before by the British. Soldiers with guns made sure no one went astray.

Enter Gianni Bicego, 33, of Albuquerque, N.M. He came to Malaysia three years ago in the Peace Corps. His idealism dwindled as he served corps officials fretting over grander living allowances and more air conditioning. Bicego quit and joined the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM).

ICEM was set up by the world's non-Communist nations to furnish developing nations with experts from the industrial nations. It was the agency that handled the refugees from Hungary's 1956 revolution, from Idi Amin's Uganda, and Jews from Russia.

In the Malaysian capital of Kuala Lumpur, ICEM area director Hans Petter Bøe, a Norwegian, and his Austrian deputy, Joseph Divorak, fed planes and coddle the Red Cross, the Red Crescent, the Malay authorities, the U.S. Embassy, airlines, charter lines, police, troops, food suppliers, doctors, and the rest of the samaritans.

In Mersing, Bicego drove to his Volkswagen van to the bandstand. First, he spoke in smiles and gestures. Here is something to drink. . . and yes, Thomas' wife and other women can go to a toilet. . . Bicego worked his diplomacy on the police.

It has been Bicego and a group of Norwegian doctors and nurses who have been processing this group for weeks. And they usher Thomas and Nguyen and 190 others into four school buses.

The buses, designed for children, are cramped. A woman vomits repeatedly during the 7½-hour trek across Malaysia.



Vietnamese refugee "Thomas" Pham Cong Nga, center, and his wife, Nguyen, to leave a detention camp on Malaysian island. Destination: a home in the U.S.

In their seat, Thomas grins. "At last! Our honeymoon trip," he says.

The bus broke down only once. Before dawn the 190 are in a transit refugee camp jammed on a river bank beside a Catholic church seven miles outside Kuala Lumpur.

There are some 3,000 persons under five long tents. The rains come at night and the dealers in blue jeans in daytime. The Malaysians dole out rice and fishballs. The latrines are fetid, and bathing is a plastic bucket of water dumped overhead.

But United States is over the horizon and the refugees remained patient. "My God," said Paul Hensler, who besides being an ICEM volunteer is one of the two men who played Darth Vader in the film "Star Wars." "Imagine what 3,000 Americans would do if they were stuck in here. Or Germans. Maybe the Japanese would have a television set and automobile assembly line going the next day. But these Vietnamese? They are patient and amiable. The force is with them," said Hensler.

Three days later, the buses came again. A drive to Kuala Lumpur's airport. Sitting on a runway is the 17-year-old jet, a Pakistani Airlines castoff, now chartered for refugees.

The pilot checks the plane, nicknamed The Banana Boat. It may need makeup — the Pakistani emblem still shows under a single coat of paint and the wings and fuselage need shining — but the engines whir. Thomas leads Nguyen up the steps. "We fly to our future," he said.

Future's first meal is a Malaysian-supplied scoop of yellowed rice and unappetizing bits of fish. Nguyen prefers to go hungry. Her eyes are wide open as, six hours later, the plane lands at Andersen Air Force Base on Guam.

## American Soil

Stepping off the plane during refueling, Nguyen bends down and touches earth. "America," she said. An Air Force wives' group hands out portions of noodle soup.

On the runway a U.S. Air Force mechanic puts a final finger in one of the engines and backs away. Would he ride the Banana Boat to Honolulu? The sergeant shakes his head.

At Honolulu's airport, Thomas and Nguyen shed their shoulder tags and receive a wallet-sized card proclaiming them residents of the

United States. It is midnight and room drink machine does not work. A U.S. quarter and dime for the machine. The children — the newest Americans — do not cry.

A teen-ager refugee had studied Pulau Tengah school. The shack the morning and church in the a jammed all day long.

The teen-ager had learned to pride to a piece of clothing he could his entrance into America. It was the chest lettering said: "Let he aim cast the first stone." But the gone, and awe had taken its place. The lights of Hawaii. Nothing to the waiting room, but America is full.

Five hours later, at Travis Air north of San Francisco, the refuge with daylight.

Nguyen and Thomas were put to ride through San Francisco to the Golden Gate Bridge crappers ringing Hill, at fast motels, at automobiles, at joggers, at

Their plane landed at Pittsburgh Calvary Episcopal Church had at the family's sponsor. At the gate st brother, My, Asian manners told.

No kiss. No hug. No handshake touched hands. Vietnamese are sleepers.

Thomas and Nguyen were driven Golden Triangle and up to Squirrel three-story home of the Thomas I hosts. Here were carpets, overstuffed named Tippy and bowls of the sight of asparagus, Nguyen sat for the first time since leaving the

Thomas put his arm over Nguyen. "I had to wait until the night Vietnam to tell my mother and brother I was leaving. It would be into danger to tell them sooner. My wept he, too, wanted to come."

"And my mother cried. At last, said, 'Nga, remember us with America. Remember us.'"

Then Thomas wept.

## Wanted: A 51st State for Out-of-Bounds Americans

By Waverley Root

PARIS (HT) — A straw vote has just been taken, accidentally, on the attitude of Americans abroad to the new tax laws which confer upon them the privilege of paying on their incomes higher taxes than are paid by Americans in the United States. The vote's mathematical result could hardly be simpler: opposed to the present legislation, 100% in favor, zero.

I refer to this poll as accidental because it was not taken on purpose. These uncomplicated figures are derived from the letters which I have received from France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Andorra and Morocco in reaction to my article, "American Dilemma Abroad: Go Home, Go Native or Go Broke" (HT, June 23-24).

I assume that the reason why I have received personally so many more letters than were addressed to the Letters department of the International Herald Tribune is that the correspondents were not particularly anxious to have their names printed publicly in association with the sentiments they expressed — for instance, the woman who referred to our respected legislators as "those rascals," or the man who wrote that for the tempering of his intolerant tax situation "I count rather on the flexibility of the French than on the good sense or justice of American officials." Big Brother may not be watching us, but I gather that a good many Americans think he is.

No names will be cited in this article. The volume of the mail I have received on this subject obliges me to apologize to readers for being unable to answer them individually. At the same time, I thank those persons who have invited me to write a friendly code of conduct to an opportunity to speak to groups of indignant American citizens in one country or another. (I am unable to accept, since I have been confined to my apartment for the last four years with back trouble.)

## Unanimous

The unanimity of opinion is astonishing. Ordinarily there are dissenters from any point of view, however reasonable. In this case, not one correspondent has expressed the slightest disagreement with the opinion that Americans abroad are being unfairly treated. I had thought some persons might credit the law with extenuating circumstances because of such provisions as the one which makes allowances for the difference in cost of living between foreign countries and the United States; but this was not the case.

Only one correspondent referred to these measures at all. "The deductions allowed for overseas residents," he wrote, "only take recognition of a few of the facts of life of living overseas, but many of the deductions allowed to residents [of the United States] are not possible to take" if you live abroad. It is the unanimous verdict that the new laws are bad in toto, vicious in every aspect.

I had been prepared also for possible personal abuse for having even envisaged the unparliamentary prospect of changing nationality. Injurious letters are very easy to write, and I have had my share of them. On 52 years of journalism, there was not one. On the contrary, two writers even begged me for every conceivable change of nationality would be an appropriate form of protest. "If you must give up your American citizenship," she wrote, "then it will be America's loss and any other country's gain." Thank

you, Madam, but it would be my own estimate that any such defection on my part would go unremarked by both countries; in any case, no defection is going to occur.

It was also a woman who wrote [with a sense of humor which, I should perhaps explain, was from its context, obviously sympathetic rather than derisive]: "What's in a name? . . . By simply translating it you could acquire a very illustrious one. So, if you can't go home again, don't hesitate to go native and become Vaguelement Racine." "Root" is easy to translate, but "Waverley" of course presents problems. I do not know how the French government, which has narrow views about what is permissible in the way of first names, would receive "Vaguelement," although I find it rather attractive itself. But changing my name would be nonsensical: my inbred Americanism would remain. I agree with one of my correspondents: "I feel that I could change the color of my skin quicker than I could change my passport."

## Changing Nationality

None of my correspondents, however harassed ("This tax mess. . . is one hell of a worry hanging over our heads," writes one), admits any intention of changing nationality. "I was brought up to believe that being an American was a very privileged thing," a correspondent said, "and I find it extremely hard to consider giving up my citizenship. Yet I am in a dilemma. . . of not being able to afford to move back to the States, nor can I continue to pay double taxes." Another remarks that the new law inhibits American freedom of movement: "We pay taxes in the U.S. for the privilege of holding a U.S. passport, but what use is it if we can't live where we please?"

Among the persons who wrote me were several exercising functions which would make their presence abroad, I should think, assets to the United States. There were, for instance, three university professors. I can think of few professions in which Americans abroad could be more useful in contributing to American prestige, which needs support these days. Unfortunately, professors everywhere are likely to be underpaid; they are particularly vulnerable to the added burden now being imposed on them. It is doubtful that it is to the interest of the United States to force them to return home; it is certainly not to theirs.

One of them has held his chair in a European university for 19 years, another for 14; the third did not say how long he has been teaching in Europe. These missionaries of Americanism are now faced with the agonizing prospect of being obliged to abandon secure, established situations and return to an America where universities are experiencing a crisis and faculty members are locked in a ferocious fight for tenure.

## European Wives

European wives are cited often among the reasons which make a return to the United States difficult, a problem which is frequently complicated by that of age. A young woman can change countries and adapt to the shift, but an older woman can't, and shouldn't be asked to try.

I discover from my mail that a typical group of Americans abroad is made up of those who have elected to retire in Europe, which usually implies more or less advanced age. Some of them acquired unimproved property, worked on it for several years to be sure of having a comfortable setting for old age — and find them-



Pershing Portrait for Sale . . . to help pay taxes?

selves now threatened with the necessity of abandoning the refuge they had been foresighted enough to establish and returning to a United States where they are too old to start life over again.

A number of letters propose ingenious schemes for circumventing the tax collector. I fear I must discourage such hopeful citizens by pointing out that an individual has little chance of outwitting a bureaucracy which is paid to think full time of such devices before taxpayers do, and to plug the loopholes. "I could add to that title 'Go Home, Go Native or Go Broke'," writes one correspondent. "Go Nomad" — keep no fixed residence and therefore avoid taxes altogether. "Aside from the fact that this sounds as if it might be more expensive than paying excessive taxes, while most of us are too tied down by material possessions to be able to flit lightly from country to country (the easiest system would be to live on a mobile houseboat), the nomad not only would not escape taxes, he would pay more than his sedentary countrymen."

The pinch for Americans abroad does not come primarily from foreign laws, but from the United States law — and Washington doesn't care whether you have a fixed residence or not. If you live outside the country you are now stuck with the new tax schedule whether you move around or stay put. In the second case, you pay part of it to a foreign government and the balance to the United States. If you move around, you pay all of it to the United States — and you lose the cost-of-living adjustment applicable to the country to which you would otherwise live. You can't fight City Hall.

I feel very strongly that there must be some element in this which is illegal," one man writes, expressing an idea repeated to several other letters. Two ask directly if the new law is not unconstitutional, and one writer even offers to "work through my own taxes to make a test case," which I suppose would involve refusal to pay taxes on constitutional grounds, thus pro-

voking a court ruling on the issue. A feeling, however, strong though it may be, is no sound basis for legal action. I fear that the man who is willing to risk the role of martyr would be jeopardizing himself uselessly.

I am old enough to remember the Golden Age before income tax existed in the United States, though I had not quite reached taxpaying age (I was ten). When Congress enacted a law instituting income tax, the Supreme Court declared its very principle unconstitutional. The result was the 16th Amendment, which reads in full: "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration." This would seem to permit Congress to do almost anything it wants in this domain, without regard to justice or injustice, and without regard to wisdom or folly — though these terms are not specifically employed in the language of the law.

It is possible that there are other legal bases for contesting a law which, in the words of one correspondent, "exercises in effect a second-class citizenship." Could this be held to constitute a bill of attainder against a certain class of citizens, an act forbidden by Article One, Section Nine of the Constitution? I fear not.

Could the Fourth Amendment ("The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures" be extended to cover a situation in which individuals are unreasonably obliged to divest themselves of painfully acquired material situations? I should think it dubious.

## Fifth Amendment

What would happen to anyone who refused to fill out Form 90-22, which requires him to reveal the location of any bank account in which he holds an interest of more than \$1,000, on the ground that the Fifth Amendment absolves him from self-incrimination? I suspect he would discover that the inquisitorial powers granted to the Internal Revenue Service are greater than those allowed to other departments.

If there is a legal weak point in the present legislation, it may lie in its unconstitutionality. There exists somewhere in the labyrinth of laws which contribute to make the United States (and most other large and complicated nations) ungovernable (the United States is not governed, it is drifting), a statute whose essence, I believe, is that a law which cannot be understood cannot be enforced. Since I did not anticipate becoming involved in this question, I did not file material on this law when I came across it some time ago. I seem to recall vaguely that the words "Federal Practices" occur somewhere in its title. I would suggest that tax lawyers discontented with the present legislation investigate in this direction.

Comprehensibility is certainly not a fault of our present legislation. One of my correspondents was skeptical about my report that the Franco-American tax treaty was not understandable, so he procured a copy of it, and phoned me to say that it was indeed unintelligible. That treaty has been passed (HT, July 10) under a rule of unanimous consent, which means in practice without inspection and without debate, in a package containing, I think, four such treaties. It contains, according to this report, which I assume is correct, one feature which will be welcome to Americans in France, concerning which I have misinformed some per-

sons on the basis of earlier conflicting stories: the renunciation by France of the right to tax U.S. Social Security payments to Americans resident in France.

For the rest, a similar agreement by France not to tax Americans for earned income from an American source means for the individual taxpayer only that he will pay his full tax on this income to America, not partly to France; it represents simply an agreement between the two countries on the division of the swag. I admit that I am unable to understand the status of American citizens in France in regard to income from investments in the United States, or anything at all about the tax treaty with Britain.

As for the tax law, it "virtually forces you to have a tax adviser, even if you cannot afford it," writes one reader. "I spent a total of 60 hours and had to make three trips to the embassy to clarify the new instructions. Even then, just after finishing my tax schedules, an article in the Herald Tribune . . . made it clear that I had not done it correctly." This presumably refers to a recent story (HT, June 2-3) which in a column and a half gave more precise, useful information than the tax administration had succeeded in providing to the 44 pages of instructions and forms provided to all American taxpayers plus the 52 pages of supplemental information for Americans abroad.

"No taxation without representation" is an emotional slogan, not a legal principle, though it deserves to be. I was nevertheless a little surprised that only one letter writer brought it up. Congress seems to have been successful in defusing this issue by passing, a few years ago, legislation to permit American citizens abroad to vote by mail, which some legislators admitted candidly at the time was intended to set up overseas Americans for taxation.

Unfortunately the law is not uniformly operative, and even if it were it would not provide effective representation. The machinery of voting, even for federal offices, is handled by the states; some of them obstruct absentee voting, others have timescales for registration, filing of candidates and the like which make it virtually impossible for them to get ballots to overseas Americans in time. Foreign residents of long standing may not have a right to vote in any specific state.

## Disenfranchised

Even those overseas Americans who succeed in voting are not effectively represented. Consider the realities of the case: Of the total number of votes cast for any given senator or representative, what percentage will come from abroad? It is obvious that it will be so small that he will have no incentive to support any issues specifically important to overseas voters. In practice, up to now, he has not.

Americans living in foreign countries are in fact, disenfranchised and will remain so until and unless they are considered as representing a 51st state, with two senators and as many representatives as their numbers justify. Absurd? But there is a movement afoot now to give this status to the District of Columbia. Residents of the District who enjoy no residence elsewhere should certainly be given a right to vote, but to allot them two senators seems ludicrous. Why not include them within the 51st state of out-of-bounds Americans?

It is surprising, in a way, that my article aroused so much response among Americans abroad, for I did not attack the question direct-

ly. It sidled up to it on the sentimental despair of a dyed-in-the-wool sear, which legislators conspiring to rob of his ancestral heritage, seem to be in this situation. Several of those who have similar backgrounds, who predates me: My family goes back to 1635, but his to 1607 — course.

The role played by his first American ancestor was so important that I cannot do out giving his identity away, so I myself with reporting that on his family comes from New England the two branches together have given a statesman, an ambassador, professors. Another American represents Texas. Her family has Alsace twice — once at the time tragedy and in this generation — being converted into a department or reader admits that he cannot lineage which goes back to the 11th that all the same his family had secretary of state (whose name I serve the anonymity of the writ several respected scientists and a nent businessman.

## Nobody Listens

The most unexpected reaction from a correspondent who had pressed by the fact that my father married Gen. Pershing. (He did take over, to complain about the vagaries of the law, which also bothered several correspondents). He offered for sale a general, vintage 1918. A photograph set was enclosed.

As things stand now, the indignation expressed unanimously by Americans finds no listeners among the congressmen — the present law and could they wanted to. "We all know of men serving their country's interest (whether in government, business or one correspondent writes me, "with obliged to return home simply because new fiscal measures. I share your this matter (my wife incidentally is and my family has been in the U.S. vice for many generations) and I hope will stimulate sufficient interest about some remedy in the tax laws."

It won't. How do I know? Because my article in the Washington Post before it was the International Herald Tribune, like to know how many letters The brought in?

None. The fact is that in the United States listening. Why should they? Tens of Americans overseas do not cans at home; and indeed most Americans do not realize that we have my correspondents wrote: "I have continuously to a variety of senators about the tax laws." He has had. When I read myself that Sen. George had shown interest in the difficulties Americans abroad (HT May 12-13), de journalism experience which has me call about the seriousness of such a survey. I wrote him on May 13 offering him on the practical consequences of citizens abroad of the present tax law must have been lost in the mail-



## Not-So-Precious Stones

# The Carat and the Slick: Market Growing for Man-Made Gems

Susan J. Diamond  
ANGELES — Diamonds may be forever, but it may take forever to afford them. And therein lies a rapidly growing business in something less than a thing.  
Many people, the gold setting and the fashion rock that they wear — in diamond, but Diamondair, Diamondair, Diamond Z — factories to create all sorts of synthetic, cut into gems, faceted, set and sold as fine jewelry.  
They're not. The real stuff, the white, clear, costs \$2,000 to \$5,000 a carat. But these gems, costing up to \$100 a carat, are not rhinestones. What they are, in fact, are synthetic diamonds — in fact, they are synthetic diamonds.  
They can be fooled by some of the old-fashioned jewelry dealers, but not by the new ones. Industry representatives, including one about imitation diamonds, are desperate to get the white-faced, set in gold, only offered a Las Vegas hotel large diamond ring with an antique gold setting. He bought \$1,000, only later learning that the gems were cubic zirconia.  
The limited to children's jewelry of rings, man-made stones are expensive jewelry sold at the boutiques. They are everywhere — in stores, mass-market chains, catalog houses and discount  
tail sales of jewelry set with imitation synthetics total about \$500 million, according to estimates by the jewelry industry. Circular-key-deed, one diamond dealer marvels at the fact that in a recent Sunday The New York Times he had more advertisements for cubic zirconia for diamonds.

Annual sales of all jewelry in the United States have doubled since 1975 to at least \$10 billion, in good part thanks to fashion, which brought back the dress-up look, and to the general affluence of the "me" decade.

### Not Hesitant

"So many people, especially the young, are making more money today," says Mark Lamm, director of the Beverly Hills branch of Fred Joellier, a chic jewelry store. "And people are not hesitant about adornment."  
What's more, "real" items are "in" for both their status and their value — real cotton, real wool, real gold, pearls and diamonds. It's a vague encouragement by news reports on the climb of gold to more than \$300 an ounce, and on diamonds as investments.

At the same time, says George Heller, president of Heller Hope, a New York distributor of synthetic and simulated gems, "natural" gems have risen in price, or they're just not available, because the supply is running out, or there is no more mining, or Communist governments limit what can leave their country.

Since 1976, diamonds have gone up 75 percent in price — more than that for certain qualities — and a high-quality emerald can run to \$15,000 a carat.

"There are plenty of people who said, 'I won't have anything but real,' but the realities of price have changed that," says Betsy Schwab, manager of the Whitehall Co. jewelry store in San Francisco, which does half its volume in man-made gems.

Researchers in the Soviet Union produced the new cubic zirconia a decade ago, and some of the U.S. supply now comes from there. Harder than most imitations, cubic zirconia, or CZ, has depth as well as clarity, though in larger stones, that clarity — unlikely in diamonds — could give it away.

CZ is persuasive enough, however, to be used as a stand-in for diamonds in salesmen's samples and window displays. And while loose stones can be distinguished from diamonds because they weigh more, jewelers need special products to identify stones that are already set. These include a pen that draws a smooth line of ink on diamond but a beaded line on imitations, and a \$650 instrument that measures the difference in thermal conductivity.

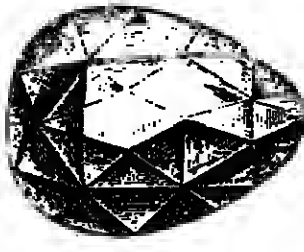
### The Ultimate

"You always think you have the ultimate," says Robert Gans, president of Windsor Jewels U.S.A. "CZ will be around for a while, then something new will come along — who knows, maybe something you just spray out!"

In appearance as well as vital statistics, "there's no question that even the CZ doesn't approach a diamond," says Frank Hanson, "Sears" senior jewelry buyer, though imitations produce a lot of numerical comparisons implying that they do.

All imitations are considerably softer than diamonds, which measure 10 on the Mohs scale used by gemologists. Many nevertheless suggest that their product is close to that, however. The makers of an inexpensive imitation called Diamondite, for instance, advertise that its 9 rating gives it "virtually" the same hardness as real diamonds. "In fact, it's still about 10 percent softer," because the Mohs scale is logarithmic. The imitations are denser as well, so anyone wanting a stone with the same

measurements as a one-carat diamond, say, must buy up to two carats of an imitation.  
The imitations also are cheaper, produced in bulk for less than \$1 a carat in the raw crystal. The cutting is in good part mechanical, and wastes 80 to 90 percent of



the raw material, which would be unheard of with precious stone. None wholesales, cut and faceted, for more than \$15 or \$20 a carat.

The yttrium aluminum garnet, marketed as Diamondair, was the first real man-made fake. It was introduced in 1969 by Litton Industries at Saks Fifth Avenue and priced to sell at about \$60 a carat set in gold. Relatively easy to make, cut and polished, and suddenly easy to sell — it attracted overnight entrepreneurs. The price of the raw material quickly fell from \$1.25 to 6 cents a carat, with cut and faceted stones selling to banks for premiums at less than \$8 a carat. By the end of 1973, a lot of people had pulled out, counting their losses.

What the market needed was the inherent consumer interest — demand, if you will — of the past few years.

The prices and prestige are important. Tom Chatham, the president of Chatham Created Gems, has complained to a few retailers who mark up his emeralds 300 and 400 percent, he says, "but they say they tried them lower and they didn't sell."

Los Angeles Times

## The Art Market

# Rummaging Through the Miscellany

By Soren Melikian

PARIS, July 27 (IHT) — In the early 1960s French photographers used to praise the *fleur artistique*, a blurred effect supposed to enhance the artistic merit of some shots. The Hotel Drouot might advertise itself for its *desordre artistique* — a daily mess of nondescript items mingled here and there with works of art. Yet, on closer inspection, the mess turns out to be surprisingly effective when it comes to selling goods in the lower end of the market.

The three-day auction conducted by Alain Lalau (that ended yesterday) proved the point. To the outside it looked like a rummage sale: row after row of banal silver and plate, mostly 19th and 20th-century; an assortment of porcelain of the same period; unattractive curios and carvings; and the usual lot of pieces of furniture ranging from genuine Louis Philippe wardrobes — they are not worth faking — to pseudo-Louis XVI commodes or chairs. This, you might have

thought, would be the worst place to sell anything good, let alone paintings or drawings of even minimal interest. But Wednesday's session would have proved you wrong.  
Despite the complete lack of advertising, the absence of any catalog and the haphazard nature of the array, things sold and on the whole did not sell badly.

First, works that would be utterly unsalable elsewhere found buyers — such as a small hazy gouache painting of a Buddha, faintly Siamese and another gouache miniature imitating some Chinese genre scene featuring women in a landscape. In London the price would hardly go up to \$50. Here it jumped to \$100 thanks to fierce competition between a middle-aged woman of the Faubourg Saint Germain and a junk dealer who apparently resented her well-dressed appearance.

### Just Tolerable

A little higher in the scale of paintings, academic genre scenes just tolerable enough to deserve the label "kitsch" have been fared poorly of late, but on Wednesday they thrived. Two large matching oils, about 40 by 55 centimeters, dated 1900, respectively represented a stable with two horses and a farmhouse with two horses tied to the front wall under a stormy sky. The color scheme was in the muddy browns and yellows of the kind of realist painting, influenced by 17th-century Flanders, that was popular at the beginning of this century with the French middle class. Whether some hidden beauty impressed the buyer or whether he was induced by the totally and justifiably obscure name of the artist, Jane Bertou, is hard to tell, but 2,536 francs is a lot to pay for such stuff.

At the top of the ladder Lalau even managed to score some fairly good prices with 20th-century masters, of all things.

One was a large drawing in pen-and-ink wash that is quite rare in its own way. Dated 1941, it carries the signature of Le Corbusier. The Swiss-born architect, whose real name was Charles-Edouard Jeanneret (1893-1965), was also a painter and a sculptor. After a long Cubist period, he sought his inspiration from natural objects — pebbles, driftwood, bones — and by 1941 he had evolved a figurative style based on irregular curves. Here two women in the nude seated on a sofa, legs apart, are identifiable after a good deal of attention. Big splashes of pale red and blue touch up the white paper ground. Well-known as he may be, this pen-and-ink wash sketch proves Le Corbusier to have been a rotten draftsman. To sell that for 7,195 francs is no mean feat, even if it is true that Le Corbusier has a captive market in Switzerland. A nascent artistic chauvinism is currently boosting 19th and 20th-century works by

artists to whom Switzerland can lay claim — Le Corbusier took French citizenship in 1930 but, on the other side of the Alps, he is still fondly thought of as one of the locals.

Quite well sold, too, was a study in pencil of a woman in the nude, sitting and facing the viewer. This was done by Hungarian-born Josef Csaky, probably in the 1930s, when he came back to a more realistic style with an underlying neo-classical touch. This is a little-known phase in the career of Csaky, who is best known for his Cubist sculpture. Any work considered not to be typical of an artist's manner is hard to sell, and all the more so when the artist's notoriety is limited to a small group of cognoscenti. Donald Kurshan, the author of the first and only serious work on the artist, recalls that, shortly before Csaky died in Paris in 1971 at the age of 83, friends had to pass the hat to help him to buy food. To make things worse, a sculptor's drawings seldom sell well. At 2,320 francs, the drawing fetched just about the right price.

The only areas in which bargains can be had at the moment are in the most realistic, the most detailed, the most specialized, in order to appreciate their interest and quality. A typical case in Wednesday's sale was a landscape painting signed by an Austrian painter, Alfred von Franck (1808-1884), and dated 1858. The large canvas was well-painted in a style harking back through its composition to the French 17th-century tradition. But the painter's particular interest in wild plants, of which he drew many watercolor sketches, was reflected in the handling of bushes and flowers, which was done with great precision. German painting of that period is virtually unknown in France and the auctioneer apparently had no clue as to what he was selling. The painter's name was mumbled and no attempt made to read a German label in a 19th-century hand, pasted on the back, identifying the site. The large canvas was knocked down at 8,410 francs, about 25 to 30 percent of its going price in the southern German market.

Inevitably, in this cluttered environment, top works fare poorly. Accustomed by daily practice to dispose of modest wares, the majority of French auctioneers find it hard to adjust their style. They forget how important it is to produce good catalogs, to disparten them properly, to hold previews — in short, to meet international standards. Those who are willing to do all that cannot easily make up for the disastrous image that their run-of-the-mill sales create. The price that the Paris market has to pay for the successful auctioning of lesser goods of the kind described above is the loss of the great continental collections or even the great works of art sold individually. These are all sent to London for sale.

## Dance

# Martha Graham Enlists Minnelli And a Bagpiper

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, July 27 (IHT) — Martha Graham and her dancers are warmly welcome at Covent Garden for a return visit after three years, and a season that continues through next week. The only modern-dance company ever to appear at the Royal Opera House, the Graham troupe has brought some unusual elements this time, including a Scottish bagpiper in one program and Liza Minnelli in another.

Miss Minnelli made her Covent Garden debut as a focus of attention in "The Owl and the Pussycat," the newest addition to the Graham repertory, in which the singer does everything but sing. She recites Edward Lear's verse with oversize inflections, she moves about the stage in a split-skirted purple dress, she even dances a few steps, and she keeps the story going.

Not that the adventures of the owl and the pussycat, with the pig and the turkey, and the "pea-green boat" designed by Ming Cho Lee, really need words to explain them. To be frank, though, the dance interest is more cute than convincing, with supporting groups of mermaids and dolphins. The music by Carlos Surinach is hardly more than incidental, so most of the attention goes to Miss Minnelli, who is also more cute than convincing in this context.

The Scottish bagpiper, on the other hand, who does not even get his name in the program, is both cute and convincing as he pipes a lament for Mary, Queen of Scots, in the opening scene of Miss Graham's "Episodes," which the company has never shown in London before. It is a fascinating reflection on one of the murkier pages of English history.

Originally Graham herself took the role of the ill-fated queen, who remembers episodes in her life in the moments before her death. Now it has passed to Janet Eilber, engagingly feminine as she veers between crown and courtesier and plays a game of symbolic badminton with Peggy Lyman as her cold adversary, Elizabeth of England.

### A Cn Above

The piper's skill gives way after the first few minutes to the less romantic but purposeful orchestral music of Anton von Webern, skillfully paced by the conductor, Stanley Sussman, with the orchestra of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. It is a cut above the Graham company's customary musical level. For all her encouragement of living composers like Dello Joio and Menotti, Miss Graham never really has trusted them too far — lest they get in the way of the dancing.

This applies to most of what have come to be the classics of her repertory, which we need desperately to see and enjoy for all that they have been, and still are, to the art of dance — the rapturous beauty of "Diversion of Angels," the solitary woman conquering her fears in "Errand Into the Maze," the fierce passions of "Cave of the Heart."

These show the current strength of the company — the superb Yuri Kimura, besides the women already mentioned, and Tim Wender and George White Jr. among the men. But such works are part of a universal heritage, and the protectiveness surrounding them is in danger of killing them. Let us have them more available for other companies to dance, not less.

## Art

# Survival of a Realist: Raphael Soyer Talks About His Work

Norma Snow

PARIS, July 27 (IHT) — Raphael Soyer, 80, has come to be considered one of the American realists. He arrived with his family in New York in 1912, and his work has been in the United States

and abroad — most recently in Paris, where a show that closed today at the American Cultural Center highlighted his association with Isaac Bashevis Singer, the Nobel Prize-winning author of stories in Yiddish. Soyer has illustrated three of Singer's books, including his latest, "Lost in America," which is to be published next year.

Of Soyer, whom he met when they lived in the same apartment building on New York's Central Park West, Singer has written: "In my eyes Raphael Soyer is an example of artistic honesty and human integrity. I see in him a spirit blessed with the courage to remain itself — no adjustment to vogues, to the caprices of critics, to the monkey business of galleries. Raphael Soyer has created an artistic world on the background of America and his own world concept."

Soyer is a gentle person, soft-spoken and warm, but he has an inner quality — dedication, perhaps — that burns intensely; one can catch the sparks from it in his eyes. In a conversation during his visit here for the exhibition, he reflected on his life, his work and art in general.

### On his youth:

"When we were children, we read everything, all the books, all the Russian classics, Mark Twain in Russian translation, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' I knew by heart, and I still remember how my little brother's eyes would fill with tears with all those tragic stories.  
"My father could draw in a very naive way, in his way, and he would correct the drawings that we would make. There was already sibling rivalry. As children we read a lot, had pictures, reproductions, and the names of Rembrandt, Raphael, Michelangelo we learned from our father when we were children.

"Art was never a revelation to me. I grew into it from childhood on. Some people wake up one morning and they become artists. But to me it's an everyday thing. There's nothing mysterious about it. I just go to work."

### On contemporary art:

"The art world has become very strange. It has become more commercial than I remember. There are many more galleries all over the world. When I began in New York City there were about 15 galleries at the most. Today there are hundreds of them. The same thing in Paris and London, and there's a lot of commercialism about it. There are more books on art, more museums, more critics, there is more everything — but there is less art.  
"I don't want to be pessimistic, but I feel there is an environment of corruption in the art world. Well, (among) the dealers, certainly, and the critics, and the museum directors. Each one tries to make a name for himself, no matter what — he has to be the most avant-garde, the most fashionable — and finally the artist himself becomes corrupt. He's being dictated to in a very subtle way. I mean, I know many young artists who want to paint representationally, but they tell me that they can't get the gallery if they do. Otherwise they have no chance. It's a shame, in a sense."

### On his own work:

"I consider myself somewhat lucky. I am a survivor. All these abstract expressionists — I knew them all — they're my contemporaries."

## Popsicles to Keep Greenlanders Cool

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — An ice-cream company here has persuaded residents of Greenland that they should eat popsicles.  
The Torsloff company announced that it had sold 50,000 boxes of popsicle mix to Greenland, where temperatures frequently plunge to minus 49 degrees Celsius (minus 56.2 Fahrenheit).



Sketches of Singer by Soyer.

and painters. Second, I am Jewish. I came to America in 1912. When we came to New York, there was a great Yiddish culture, and now what is left of the Jewish culture tries to claim me as a Jewish artist. I said no. I am an American citizen. I am an American artist. My art is American. If I was an Israeli, I would call myself an Israeli painter. But I am an American painter. I know Chagall had the same problem. He always fought against parochialism, although his work was based on Jewish subject matter. Nevertheless, he transcended that ethnic thing, and that's what I hope I do."

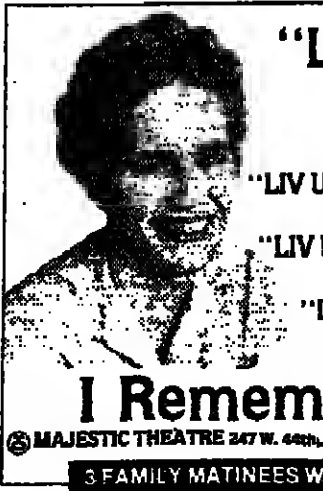
On growing as an artist:  
"I hope my greatest period is now. There is one of my paintings painted last summer that was acquired by the Hirshhorn Museum in Washington, and they claim I'm getting stronger and better. At the same time, I think that young artists do beautiful things. I mean they have a certain quality that is lost when you get older — a freshness, an innocence, a poetry. When you get older, you acquire a certain skill, you become maybe wiser. Some of the early paintings I did of my father, my mother. I consider them as good as anything I do today. But of a different quality. You get older, more flamboyant — you become more colorful, you learn certain technical — I wouldn't call them tricks, but your technique becomes more varied. You lose a very important quality. I think good artists are good at the very beginning and good at the very end."

On his influences:  
"I was at the museum of the Impressionists (Jeu de Paume) here, and I really think Monet and Degas — these two painters, they are my passion, they've influenced me all my life. I think that was a tremendous period in art and I think the only great revolution in art took place at that time, with these impressionists — Monet, Degas, Renoir, Cezanne. I call Degas my teacher. There is an American painter, Thomas Eakins — compared to Degas he's a bit pedestrian — but these two painters, Eakins and Degas, were my favorites."

On his artistic identity:  
"All work is autobiographical. I try to understand myself. I am of three cultures. I was born in Russia, my first books, first paintings I knew, were great Russian writers

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## Soviet Economy Problem Plagued

July 27 (AP-DJ) — A Soviet slide into a major economic problem appears to be scheduled. Oil output is falling, and the government's officials have warned of shortages in the steel industry. Worker productivity is falling, and the government is increasing nearly as fast.

The country appears to be in a disappointing state. A trade deficit again this year. Soviet officials have warned of shortages in the steel industry. Worker productivity is falling, and the government is increasing nearly as fast.

A forecast recently cut to 3 percent its estimate of economic growth next year and expects growth to fall to 2 percent in 1980. In Congress, the CIA predicted a Soviet grain crop of about 185 million tons, which would force the Russians to import large amounts from the West.

Stepped-up imports would put new strains on the Soviet economy and contribute to a large trade deficit with the West. Chase Manhattan Bank said recently that this year's deficit will be between \$3.1 billion and \$3.4 billion, little changed from last year's \$3.3 billion. Chase added that the deficit was likely to rise to about \$4.5 billion next year because the Russians will need more Western equipment and materials to finish projects for the five-year plan that ends in 1980 and because imports will be needed in preparation for the Olympics.

### In Some Major Countries

## Interest Rates Seen Rising Further

July 27 (Reuters) — Rates in certain major countries are likely to rise further. The Japanese central bank has been forced to raise its discount rate twice this year, with the previous move in April of a 0.75 percentage point rise, aimed at keeping a rein on the rapidly expanding money supply, which has been rising at 12 percent.

Continental interest rate decisions are strongly influenced by their likely impact on the EMS. French economists predict that the rise in domestic interest rates will continue, given the government's determination to maintain the stability of the franc and to prevent any erosion in interest on savings. Repeated rises in Bank of

France Treasury bill discount rates and in commercial bank base rates have opened up the prospect of a rise in the French bank rate, which stood at 9.5 percent since August 1977, the economists said. Belgian economists believe the major factor affecting the chances of any further rises in the domestic bank rate is the performance of the Belgian franc against the Deutsche mark within EMS. They said the National Bank would prefer to keep the rate at the current near-record level as long as a further rise in the mark, influenced by a weak dollar, does not force a rise. Since the franc began to weaken in early May, Belgium has raised its major rate four times in a bid to make it expensive to borrow francs for speculation. Belgium's bank rate for discounting one-third of allowable bills stands at 9 percent, but the penal discount rate for the remaining two-thirds is 11 percent.

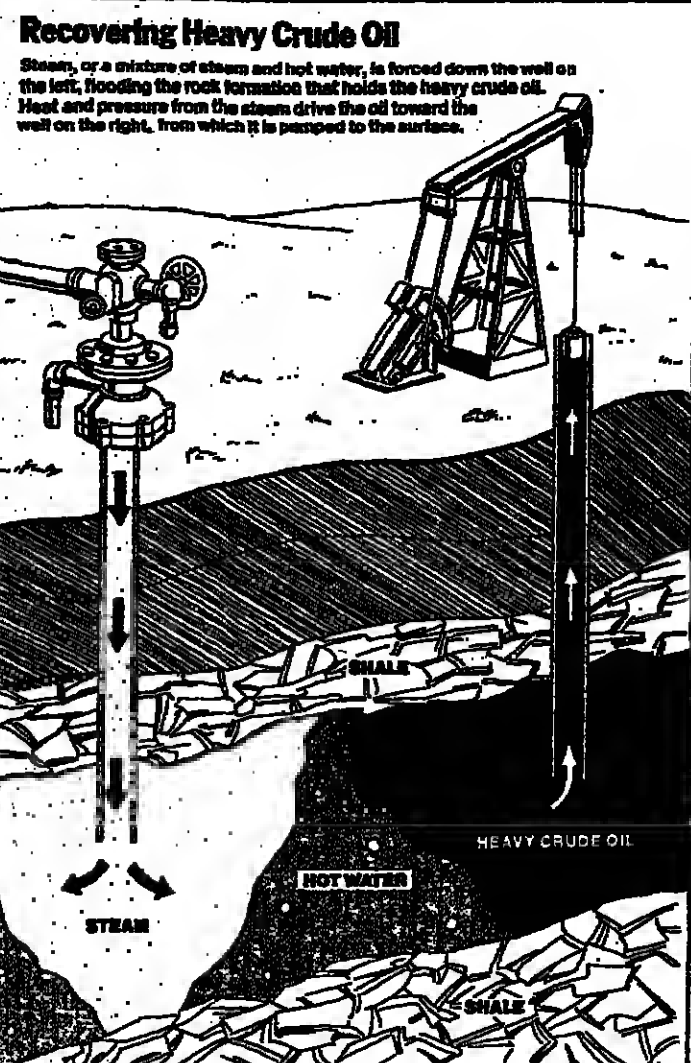
The Swiss National Bank's policy is to seek to keep interest rates at a relatively low level to prevent over-appreciation of the Swiss franc, and to allow the gradual upswing of the economy to continue, economists in Zurich said. The Swiss discount rate, at 1 percent since February, 1978, has less direct effect on overall interest rates than in most countries, and the practice is to change it only at infrequent intervals, commercial bankers said.

Dutch foreign exchange and money market dealers do not expect a change in the Netherlands 8 percent bank rate and other official Dutch lending rates within the next few weeks. They noted money market rates have eased recently due to government payments and because the mark has stayed below the 110 guilders per 100 mark level, removing immediate pressure on the guilders within the EMS. But they added that market rates may rise again soon as government payments slow and because of heavy tax demands next month.

The foreign exchange market, dealers said, was cognizant of statements made this week by U.S. officials in support of the dollar. Treasury Secretary-designate William Miller said today that he is absolutely committed to maintaining a sound dollar and will consider intervention if necessary to keep it so. Most of the \$30-billion support package for the dollar, announced last Nov. 1, is intact and he would recommend increasing that amount if it were needed, Mr. Miller added. "We are absolutely committed to a sound dollar; we will not permit the dollar to deteriorate from its present level," Mr. Miller told the Senate Finance Committee at confirmation hearings on his nomination.

In today's trading, the dollar dropped 15 basis points from yesterday to 1.8195 Deutsche marks — up 10 points from a week earlier. The dollar dipped 10 points to 1.6430 Swiss francs, up 5 points from a week earlier, to 4.2390 French francs, off 12 points from a week earlier, and firmed to 215.15 yen from 214.98 yen, below a week earlier 216.02.

Sterling underwent a correction after reaching a four-year intraday high of \$2.3445 yesterday. The pound fell 1.6 cents on profit-taking to \$2.3130, up 4.05 cents on the week.



## Getty Oil Likely to Benefit From Heavy Oil Decontrol

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT) — Sidney Petersen, president of Getty Oil, is hopeful that President Carter's intention to remove price controls from heavy oil will benefit his company, the largest U.S. producer of heavy oil.

"It costs more to produce heavy oil, and it costs more to refine it," Mr. Petersen said. "But it's here, and the country might as well use it."

Heavy oil is a very dense, highly viscous crude oil that is similar to ordinary petroleum. The difference is that it is so gummy that it must be heated or otherwise coaxed to flow before it can be pumped out of the ground. In the spectrum of oil deposits, heavy oil falls somewhere between the heavier grades of ordinary crude oil and the so-called tar sands, which consist of grains of sand coated with pitchlike petroleum deposits.

Oilmen generally consider any crude with a grading of 20 or less on the American Petroleum Institute's scale for measuring density to be heavy oil. The scale is inverse: The lower the number, the heavier the oil. Arabian "light," actually a medium-weight oil, has a grading of 34. More than 10 percent of the oil produced worldwide qualifies as heavy. Most of this production is concentrated in California, Canada and Venezuela.

The most common method of producing heavy oil is to pump steam into the ground through special injection wells. The steam heats the oil and drives it toward the recovery well. The extra wells and the additional equipment usually needed to remove water and other impurities increase the recovery cost. When refined, heavy oil tends to yield more residual, or heavy, fuel oil and less gasoline, aviation fuel and other light products. As a result, sophisticated upgrading equipment is needed to convert some of the heavy products into lighter ones.

Despite these difficulties, heavy oil is much more akin to conventional oil than are alternative sources such as shale oil. With the removal of price controls, experts expect that heavy oil immediately will grow in importance.

The estimates for how much additional heavy oil will be found vary widely. There could be up to 300 billion barrels "in place" in the United States alone, according to Joseph Barnea, director of the energy and resources section at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, which last month co-sponsored the first international conference on heavy oil, in Edmonton, Alberta.

His estimate would imply recoverable reserves of at least 15 billion barrels, although some of this is included in the nation's 28 billion barrels of proven oil reserves. Greater recovery rates may be possible as production techniques improve, Mr. Barnea said.

In California, where the bulk of U.S. heavy-oil reserves are found, Getty produces about 60,000 barrels of heavy oil a day. But because most of this is classified as "old" oil under the price controls, the company has been getting only \$5.40 a barrel, or less than one-fourth the delivered cost of foreign oil. With higher prices, Mr. Petersen said, Getty's production could be increased nearly 50 percent to about 85,000 barrels a day in less than three years.

## U.S. Trade Deficit Narrows in June

WASHINGTON, July 27 — The United States had a seasonally adjusted trade deficit of \$1.9 billion in June against \$2.48 billion in May and \$1.7 billion in June last year, the Commerce Department said today. The United States had a deficit of \$2.15 billion in April and \$2.13 billion in March.

This brought the accumulated deficit for the first half of the year to \$11.75 billion against \$17.2 billion in the 1978 first half. The U.S. trade deficit for 1979 is expected to narrow by about \$4 billion from the \$28.45-billion deficit last year, the department forecast in a separate report. The projection implies an average monthly trade deficit of just over \$2 billion for the last half of the year.

The department said in its mid-year analysis of the U.S. trade position that a further narrowing of the deficit is likely in 1980, although the U.S. trade deficit is expected to remain large.

Exports rose 8.5 percent to a record \$15.04 billion in June after declining 0.1 percent to \$13.86 billion in May and falling 3.9 percent in April to \$13.88 billion. They were \$12.7 billion in June last year. The rise of exports in June was the largest since a rise of 12.1 percent in March, 1978.

Imports rose 3.6 percent to a record \$16.94 billion after rising 1.9 percent to \$16.34 billion in May and rising 5 percent to \$16.04 billion in April. They were \$13.97 billion last year.

First-half exports totaled \$83.87 billion, up from \$66.64 billion, while imports were \$95.63 billion, up from \$83.84 billion. Exports of agricultural commodities rose to \$2.8 billion in June from \$2.56 billion in May, while exports of manufactured goods rose to \$9.64 billion from \$9.07 billion.

Imports of petroleum and related products rose 11.5 percent to \$4.27 billion from \$3.83 billion in May and \$3.27 billion last June. Imports rose to 241.36 million barrels in June from 234.25 million in May.

but were below the 246.61 million in June last year. This gives an average price per barrel of \$17.36 against \$16.27 in May and \$13.37 last year.

Imports of manufactured goods rose to \$9.47 billion from \$9.23 billion the previous month. The United States thus had a small surplus on trade in manufactured goods of \$164 million after a deficit of \$164.4 million in May. Imports of foreign cars rose to \$976 million in June from \$859 million in May.

The Federal Trade Commission said it would file a federal court action to prevent Exxon from carrying out its planned takeover of Reliance Electric.

Del E. Webb lost 1 1/2 to 1 3/4. It reported lower second quarter and first half results, but said it expects second half results to be significantly higher than the first half.

One of the big gainers was Xira Corp., which rose 4 1/2 to 23 1/2. It said it knows of no "unannounced developments" to account for the activity.

Rosario Resources rose 3 1/2 to 30 1/2. It said it does not know of any specific reason for its rise today, although the rally may represent delayed recognition of its improved

second quarter earnings reported earlier this week. Standard Oil of Ohio rose 1 1/2 to 60. It is offering to buy up to 1.7 million of its shares at \$61.50 a share.

In other news, Eastern Airlines said it could still wind up acquiring National Airlines, including the 51 percent now owned by Pan American World Airways, if the Civil Aeronautics Board approves its application to enter a bidding contest with Pan Am.

Alaska Airlines said it offered to acquire the outstanding common stock of Wien Air Alaska for \$6.50 per share in cash.

Merrill Lynch & Co. and Van Schaack & Co. said they terminated discussions looking toward a merger of Van Schaack with a subsidiary of Merrill Lynch Realty Associates. No reason for the termination was immediately given.

Armo raised the quarterly dividend to 37.5 cents a share from 34 cents. Lomas and Nettleton Financial increased the quarterly dividend to 25 cents from 20 cents.

General Portland increased its dividend five cents to 20 cents. Zale Corp. expects fiscal 1980 results to exceed last year's \$3.21 a share. American Stock Exchange prices gained with the index up 1.08 at 199.58.

The trade deficit with Japan was \$778 million in June, down from \$830 million in May. Exports to Japan rose to \$1.51 billion from \$1.26 billion, while imports from that country rose to \$2.28 billion from \$2.09 billion.

The trade deficit with West Germany was \$264 million in June, down from \$293 million in May. Exports to West Germany fell to \$662 million from \$664 million, while imports fell to \$926 million from \$987 million.

FTC to Challenge Exxon's Attempt To Buy Reliance

WASHINGTON, July 27 (AP) — A federal antitrust suit will challenge Exxon's planned \$1.17-billion acquisition of Reliance Electric, the Federal Trade Commission said today.

The commissioners agreed in a closed meeting to a staff recommendation to seek a court order blocking the acquisition, which Exxon would otherwise be free to consummate as early as Sunday.

In New York, Exxon Chairman Clifton Gartin Jr. said that the company would contest vigorously the FTC action in the interest of completing the merger as quickly as possible. Exxon said that the aim was to commercialize a new energy-saving technology.

The FTC said that the preliminary injunction to be sought in U.S. District Court in Washington would bar the merger until the FTC completed an administrative proceeding alleging that the merger violates antitrust law. The FTC said that it was charging that "there is reason to believe that the merger would substantially reduce competition in the production and sale of electronic variable-speed drives."

## Big Board Prices End Little Changed

NEW YORK, July 27 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices picked up some strength in afternoon trading to close little changed today in moderate trading.

Prices had been lower or mixed most of the day, but began to rally after news of a lower trade deficit for June.

The Dow Jones industrial average was unchanged and advanced led declines 762 to 609 on volume of 27.76 million shares, down from 32.27 million yesterday.

The move by a number of large banks to a 11 1/2 percent prime from 11 1/4 did not have much effect on the market because it had been expected, analysts said.

Exxon finished up 1/4 to 55 after French losses from the Iranian revolution are estimated at between 6 billion and 10 billion francs, (about \$1.4-2.4 billion) says Jacques Marrette, a member of the finance commission of the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the Kraftwerk Union announced that it was pulling out of a \$6.9-billion contract to build two nuclear power plants at Buehrich in Iran. KWU, an engineering unit of Siemens, said that it had been unable to get an answer from Iranian authorities on resuming work at the project, which was suspended in April.

Tenneco admitted Friday that it illegally shipped natural gas in 1973 and 1974 and agreed to pay a \$1-million fine. The U.S. court case — which involved shipment of fuel from Louisiana — was the first prosecution under the Natural Gas Act of 1938, the Justice Department said. The government charged that Tenneco had violated the law, which required the then Federal Power Commission — now Federal Energy Regulatory Commission — to approve such shipments.

Charles Henry abruptly announced his resignation Thursday as president of the Pacific Stock Exchange to accept the presidency of the Chicago Board Options Exchange, which he will assume Sept. 1. He succeeds William Smith, who left to become president of the New York Futures Exchange. The PSE board appointed Los Angeles attorney Charles Rickershauser Jr. as interim president.

Ford Motor says that it is closing its St. Louis, Mo., car assembly plant next week to balance inventories. This will temporarily

idle 2,800 workers. General Motors is extending by a week the annual retooling slowdowns at two domestic assembly plants in California, bringing to eight the number of domestic plants where GM has delayed 1980 model output.

OPEC members' currency earnings, at current price levels, should increase by about \$50 billion this year and \$80 billion in 1980 as a result of the recent oil price increase, Deutsche Bank says. The industrialized nations will pay four-fifths of the increase, the bank said.

British Steel will be funded by the government on a month-to-month basis in an effort to bring it into profit by next year. The state-owned firm's losses in fiscal 1979 ended March 31 amounted to £309 million (about \$720 million).

Touche Ross says that its U.K. partnership has agreed in principle to merge with Mann Judd, a U.K. firm with about 1,000 employees. The combined firm will be one of the six largest firms of chartered accountants in the United Kingdom. The merger is expected to be effective Sept. 1 or soon thereafter.

Major U.S. collective bargaining settlements in the first half provided average first-year wage increases of 7.6 percent compared with 7.6 percent in the whole of last year, the Labor Department says. Annual wage adjustments negotiated for the whole life of the contracts averaged 7 percent compared with 6.4 percent. The figures do not include estimates of potential wage increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses, it added.

## Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions  
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	3,800	3,270	Oper. Net	274.77	244.42
Profits	69.8	47.3	Per Share	3.40	3.02
Per Share	7.21	5.70	Net Income	281.57	232.43
* 1978 sales figures restated.					
MacMillan Bloedel					
First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	49.8	40.7	Revenue	152.3	135.1
Profits	2.28	1.15	Profits	15.41	17.20
Per Share	1.130	0.599	Per Share	0.98	1.06
Revenue	90.5	44.1	Revenue	282.6	247.9
Per Share	4.13	1.95	Profits	24.04	24.27
Japan					
First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	417.7	312.6	Revenue	295.7	255.5
Profits	22.06	6.4	Profits	29.88	32.44
Per Share	2.79	0.80	Per Share	1.30	1.42
Ford of Canada					
First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	2,000	1,870	Revenue	151.86	140.29
Profits	9.22	25.6	Profits	1.88	1.73
Per Share	7.02	3.09	Per Share	1.57	1.35
Aetna Life & Casualty					
First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	151.86	140.29	Revenue	151.86	140.29
Profits	1.88	1.73	Profits	1.88	1.73
Per Share	1.57	1.35	Per Share	1.57	1.35

First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	300.7	287.2	Revenue	152.3	135.1
Profits	47.50	34.29	Profits	15.41	17.20
Per Share	1.54	1.11	Per Share	0.98	1.06

First Half	1979	1978	First Half	1979	1978
Revenue	282.6	247.9	Revenue	282.6	247.9
Profits	24.04	24.27	Profits	24.04	24.27
Per Share	1.51	1.49	Per Share	1.51	1.49

\* 1978 share restated for two-for-one stock split in December, 1978.

## Prices Drop at Market

DAM, July 27 — Spot-market oil prices in quiet trading edged down and increased for oil products, market today.

Western-origin crude oil fell around \$2.50 to \$24.50 a barrel while gasoline fell to \$21.50 a gallon from about \$22.00.



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## Chicago Futures

July 27, 1979

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	4.35	4.45	4.35	4.37	+0.02
Dec	4.44	4.48	4.44	4.41	+0.01
Mar	4.45	4.48	4.45	4.45	+0.01
Jun	4.46	4.49	4.46	4.46	+0.01
Sep	4.47	4.50	4.47	4.47	+0.01

Total open interest: 75,529, up 223 from Wed.

Sales Thru: 76,400.

CORN

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	2.97	3.00	2.97	2.98	+0.01
Dec	2.99	3.02	2.99	3.00	+0.01
Mar	3.01	3.04	3.01	3.02	+0.01
Jun	3.03	3.06	3.03	3.04	+0.01
Sep	3.05	3.08	3.05	3.06	+0.01

Total open interest: 18,666, up 539 from Wed.

SOYBEANS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.51	+0.01
Dec	7.52	7.57	7.52	7.53	+0.01
Mar	7.54	7.59	7.54	7.55	+0.01
Jun	7.56	7.61	7.56	7.57	+0.01
Sep	7.58	7.63	7.58	7.59	+0.01

Total open interest: 195,391, up 531 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	20.00	20.10	20.00	20.05	+0.05
Dec	20.05	20.15	20.05	20.10	+0.05
Mar	20.10	20.20	20.10	20.15	+0.05
Jun	20.15	20.25	20.15	20.20	+0.05
Sep	20.20	20.30	20.20	20.25	+0.05

Total open interest: 59,883, up 490 from Wed.

DATTS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.33	+0.01
Dec	1.34	1.37	1.34	1.35	+0.01
Mar	1.36	1.39	1.36	1.37	+0.01
Jun	1.38	1.41	1.38	1.39	+0.01
Sep	1.40	1.43	1.40	1.41	+0.01

Total open interest: 5,616, up 46 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	61.00	61.50	61.00	61.25	+0.25
Dec	61.50	62.00	61.50	61.75	+0.25
Mar	62.00	62.50	62.00	62.25	+0.25
Jun	62.50	63.00	62.50	62.75	+0.25
Sep	63.00	63.50	63.00	63.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK BONDS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK COMMODITIES

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK OIL

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK GOLD

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK SILVER

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK CATTLE

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

## U.S. Commodity Prices

July 27, 1979

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	4.35	4.45	4.35	4.37	+0.02
Dec	4.44	4.48	4.44	4.41	+0.01
Mar	4.45	4.48	4.45	4.45	+0.01
Jun	4.46	4.49	4.46	4.46	+0.01
Sep	4.47	4.50	4.47	4.47	+0.01

Total open interest: 75,529, up 223 from Wed.

Sales Thru: 76,400.

CORN

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	2.97	3.00	2.97	2.98	+0.01
Dec	2.99	3.02	2.99	3.00	+0.01
Mar	3.01	3.04	3.01	3.02	+0.01
Jun	3.03	3.06	3.03	3.04	+0.01
Sep	3.05	3.08	3.05	3.06	+0.01

Total open interest: 18,666, up 539 from Wed.

SOYBEANS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.51	+0.01
Dec	7.52	7.57	7.52	7.53	+0.01
Mar	7.54	7.59	7.54	7.55	+0.01
Jun	7.56	7.61	7.56	7.57	+0.01
Sep	7.58	7.63	7.58	7.59	+0.01

Total open interest: 195,391, up 531 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	20.00	20.10	20.00	20.05	+0.05
Dec	20.05	20.15	20.05	20.10	+0.05
Mar	20.10	20.20	20.10	20.15	+0.05
Jun	20.15	20.25	20.15	20.20	+0.05
Sep	20.20	20.30	20.20	20.25	+0.05

Total open interest: 59,883, up 490 from Wed.

DATTS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	1.32	1.35	1.32	1.33	+0.01
Dec	1.34	1.37	1.34	1.35	+0.01
Mar	1.36	1.39	1.36	1.37	+0.01
Jun	1.38	1.41	1.38	1.39	+0.01
Sep	1.40	1.43	1.40	1.41	+0.01

Total open interest: 5,616, up 46 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	61.00	61.50	61.00	61.25	+0.25
Dec	61.50	62.00	61.50	61.75	+0.25
Mar	62.00	62.50	62.00	62.25	+0.25
Jun	62.50	63.00	62.50	62.75	+0.25
Sep	63.00	63.50	63.00	63.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK BONDS

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK COMMODITIES

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK OIL

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK GOLD

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK SILVER

Sept	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sept	100.00	100.50	100.00	100.25	+0.25
Dec	100.50	101.00	100.50	100.75	+0.25
Mar	101.00	101.50	101.00	101.25	+0.25
Jun	101.50	102.00	101.50	101.75	+0.25
Sep	102.00	102.50	102.00	102.25	+0.25

Total open interest: 1,000, up 100 from Wed.

NEW YORK CATTLE

Sept	Open	High	Low
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Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tobles include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock												Sts.		Close		On Pre		17 Month Stock												Sts.		Close		On Pre	
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Ten's		High	Low	Quot.	Close		High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Ten's		High	Low	Quot.	Close		High	Low	Div.	In \$	Yld.	P/E	Ten's			

12 Month Stock		Sfs.	Close		Prev
High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High Low Quot.

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
All quotes cents unless marked \$

## Toronto Stocks

## International

50 Kerr Acd	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	6200 C Nor West	\$12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
30 Labori A	\$22 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 + $\frac{1}{2}$	1000 C Pockrs	\$27 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
50 Lab Min	\$40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	520 Can Perm	\$18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1

course" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slopman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Smith Ind.; 7. All-Commodity Ind.

50 Oshawana A	59 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	14750 Daan Dev	\$161 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1
00 Page Pel	\$16 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	2833 Genison	\$39	2
50 Pamour A	57 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7	7	2330 Olickson	\$81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	8

pan Air L.	2,870	Sunshine Bank	309
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8 Shell Con	\$23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$	100 Gratt G	\$13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
18 Snerrill	\$10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$	1000 Granduc	135	135
00 Sigma	\$26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1155 G1 Oil 5ds	\$24	2

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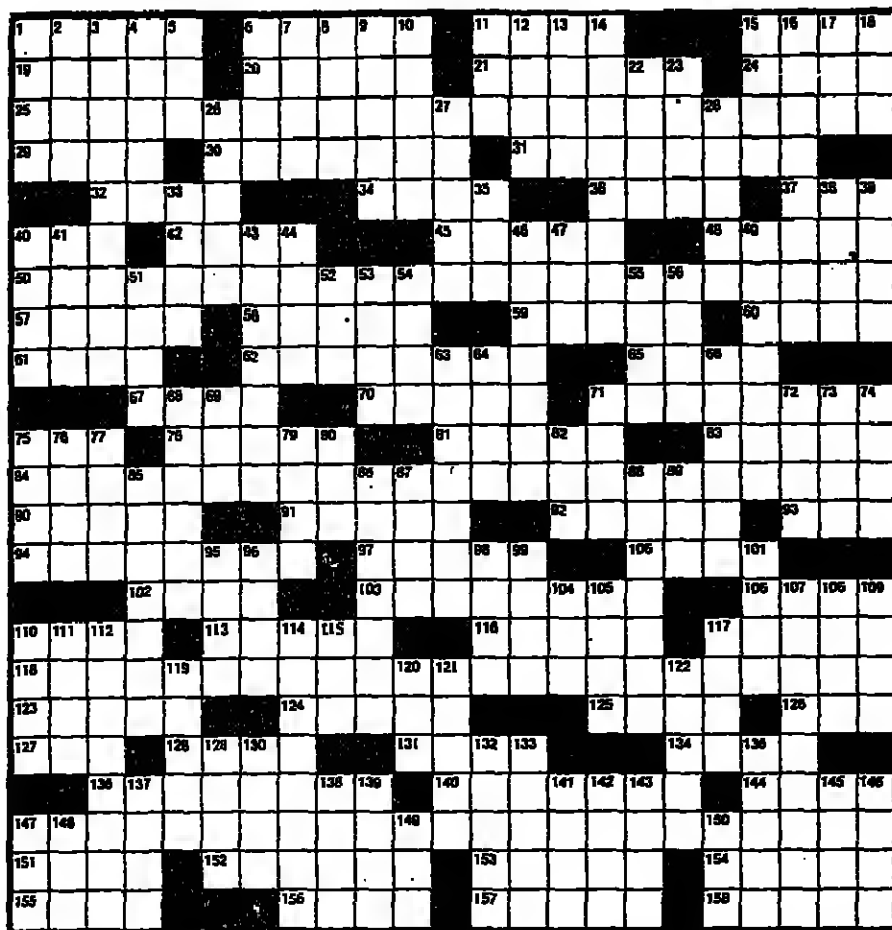
## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Gourmet Meal By Reginald L. Johnson

ACROSS  
1 Marching as  
6 Spartan  
magistrate  
11 Heroic story  
12 Kind of  
sawman  
13 Have (be  
prudent)  
20 English author  
of 19th century  
21 Yule-tree  
ornament  
24 Coward  
25 Banquet  
appetizer  
choice  
26 Disgruntled  
Resort near  
Lisbon  
31 "Faster!"  
32 Duchess of  
Goya's  
friend  
34 Coyote St.  
35 Food store, for  
short  
37 Bowler or dicer  
40 Managed  
41 One of the  
Johnsons  
45 Nondisputable  
thing  
46 Word with cap  
or gold  
50 Banquet  
second-course  
choice  
57 On one's toes  
58 Afghan prince  
59 On the briny  
60 Vail equipment  
61 Judge  
62 Locomotive  
63 Ready for  
reaping  
67 "Get out!"  
70 "My  
Shadow"  
71 Tresspass  
72 Start-off trio  
73 Gazetteer data  
81 U. of Florida  
player  
83 Subtle  
emanations

ACROSS  
84 Banquet fish  
course  
90 Gardner et al.  
91 Suffice with verb  
92 Civil War  
admiral  
93 Deformed  
94 American  
historian  
97 De Soto and  
Hudson  
100 Court ace  
102 P.G.A.  
members  
103 — of nature  
(guide)  
106 — Scotia  
110 Greek wine  
pitcher  
113 Argentine  
actor  
116 Alps  
117 Mansard  
extensions  
118 Banquet meat-  
course choice  
123 Two-a's  
pauper  
124 Tooth: Comb.  
form  
125 — you  
noblest  
English!  
126 "Tusituta"  
monogram  
127 Friend of  
Pierre  
128 Sutterbat, in  
music  
131 Goddess of  
discord  
134 Precise word  
136 Superior  
violin  
140 Complain  
144 Dismounted  
147 Banquet  
dessert-course  
choice  
151 First place  
152 Depended  
153 "Sellers' needs  
154 Let down  
155 Bustle  
156 Crowlike birds  
157 Polite blokes  
158 Kind of circle



## DOWN

1 Soviet agency  
2 — Rice  
3 Recipient of a  
guarantee  
4 Prospero's  
servant  
5 Ad-  
(pertinent)  
6 Desire  
7 Saucy  
8 Saint's  
headgear  
9 Perfumes  
10 Bridge play  
11 Command to  
Fido  
12 Service scores  
13 Equip or  
equip  
14 Those who give  
in  
15 Prefix for date  
or breeze  
16 Mooring device  
17 Walckie wreath  
18 Building  
extension  
22 Easy gait

## DOWN

23 Sci. in the news  
26 Teardrop or  
dewdrop  
27 List of  
candidates  
28 Count  
29 Torment  
30 Neighbor of  
Neb.  
38 His, in Caen  
39 Tableware:  
Abbr.  
40 Artery  
41 Chassis part  
43 Heated and  
browned  
44 Author  
Bombeck  
46 "We — our  
guns all day":  
& S.  
47 Pharaoh, for  
short  
48 Bony  
51 Venus de  
Milo's lack  
52 Semisolid  
material

## DOWN

53 Wild ox, in the  
Bible  
54 Gaelic  
55 Gull's cousin  
56 Secular  
57 Purplish red  
64 Med. study  
66 Orison  
68 Latin II teaser  
69 Part of "to be"  
71 Consequently  
72 "... there  
shall come  
forth":  
Isa. 11:1  
73 City in  
Colombia  
74 Pay attention  
75 "Wait —"  
76 Weight: Comb.  
form  
77 Refuse coal,  
screenings  
78 Distant  
80 Bors or  
Modred

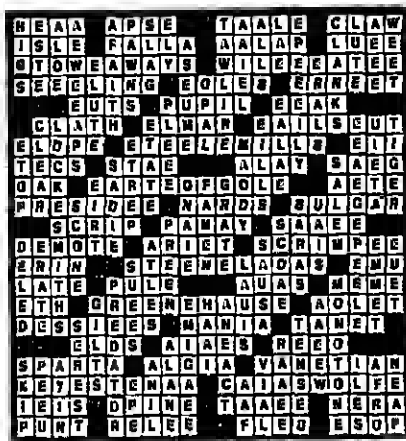
## DOWN

82 Having a  
holiday  
83 Commotion  
84 Close bond  
87 Potter's net  
88 He once played  
Othello  
89 W. W. II area  
90 Forty-niner's  
quest  
96 A son of Isaac  
98 Italian  
insolence  
99 Daze  
101 Midge  
104 Witch bird  
105 Eastern  
Uganda group  
107 Past full bloom  
108 Kind of cutlet  
109 Inquiries  
110 Killer whale  
111 Good earth  
112 Affected with  
terror  
114 Steel union's  
former boss  
115 N.Z. tree

## DOWN

117 Slave of yore  
118 Pounded the  
keys  
120 Hwy.  
121 Constellation  
122 Austen product  
123 Khayyam  
130 Cabbage  
132 Like some  
verbs: Abbr.  
133 Composer  
Franz von  
135 Novarro of  
films  
137 Some ties end  
here  
138 Where Laos is  
139 Twist  
141 Bearing  
142 Chard  
143 Bonnie bairn  
145 — five  
146 Virgin Islands,  
to U.S.  
147 Spine  
148 Footfaraw  
149 Plugs  
150 MacGraw

## Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

ALGARVE	25 77	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	25 77	Sunny
ANKARA	25 77	Sunny
ATHENS	25 77	Sunny
BEIRUT	25 77	Sunny
BELGRADE	25 77	Sunny
BERLIN	25 77	Sunny
BRUSSELS	25 77	Sunny
BUCHAREST	25 77	Sunny
BUDAPEST	25 77	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25 77	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	25 77	Sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	25 77	Sunny
DUBLIN	25 77	Sunny
DUNSMITH	25 77	Sunny
FLORENCE	25 77	Sunny
FRANKFURT	25 77	Sunny
GENEVA	25 77	Sunny
HELSINKI	25 77	Sunny
HOUSTON	25 77	Sunny
ISTANBUL	25 77	Sunny
LOS PALMAS	25 77	Sunny
LONDON	25 77	Sunny
LOS ANGELES	25 77	Sunny

## BOOKS

## ONLY CHILDREN

By Alison Lurie. Random House, 257 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

STRIPPED of its artistry, the story that Alison Lurie tells in her latest novel, "Only Children," seems ordinary enough. During the middle 1930s, two families, the Hubbards and the Zimmermans, drive out to a farm in the Catskills owned by the headmistress of their respective 8-year-old daughters, Mary Ann and Holly, attend. Of pronouncedly contrasting characters, the two couples collide and strike sparks as they frolic over a long Fourth of July weekend. Dan Zimmermann, a gregarious advertising executive, flirts with Honoria (Honey) Hubbard, an unrequited Southern belle, which sets flames of jealousy raging in Ceia Zimmermann and Bill Hubbard, both more quiet and insecure sons than their respective mothers. Eveo Anna King, the headmistress — normally a damper of excessive passions — is singled by the fires. But by Sunday evening, the fireworks are over, and a new equilibrium has been established. The couples return to their homes much better friends and somewhat happier as husbands and wives.

It is a fairly ordinary story that might have remained so had Lurie chosen to tell it from an ordinary point of view. But instead, she narrates nearly half of it from the children's view. Here for example, is Mary Ann inventorying the objects on her father's office desk at the welfare agency he directs:

"The green things on Bill's desk are: A cup for pencils, with different kinds of very sharp pencils in it, including a special one that writes red on one end and blue on the other. A blotter that goes back and forth like a rocking horse. A sort of can for paper clips, with a magnet on top that makes the paper clips jump up and try to get out. A little flat round box full of sharp scissors. A case for scissors, with a long pair of very heavy silver decorated scissors in it. Another case for a heavy silver letter opener in it shaped like a fancy sword from the Metropolitan Museum. A clock without numbers, just 12 square shiny metal dots. A calendar with a special page for each day.

"Anybody who saw this desk would know right away that Bill is an important person who everyday has a whole page of different important things to do that give him headaches. Pencils and paper clips jump up to help him and blotters rock giddyap for him and when he opens a letter or cuts things out he uses decorated weapons like the knights of old. Also he is so smart that he can tell time without any numbers on the clock."

The story doesn't take this approach to be coy or clever, although a certain cuteness about it does put off slightly at first. She does it for the purpose of irony — because Mary Ann's father is of

course not at all "an important person"; indeed he will soon become the object of ridicule — a compulsively conscientious slave to his job and a near-cuckold.

And because we see the world through both the adults' and the children's eyes, we get a ringside view of the book's major irony, which is that as the adults on this weekend romp behave more and more foolishly, the children are forced to become more and more adult. Until at the end, it is Mary Ann's version of the world we take most seriously. And this lends a bittersweet poignancy to her concluding fantasy, about a little dog named Woogie who turns into a prince and makes a topsy-turvy world go right again.

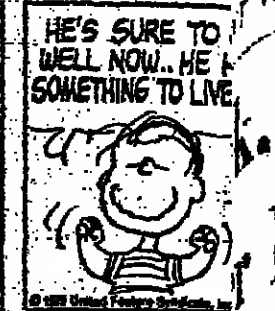
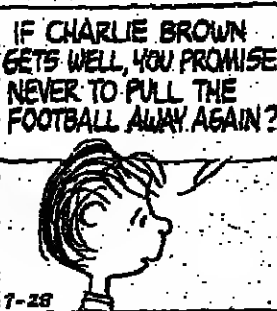
There's one slightly extraneous reason why I admired "Only Children." By the purest coincidence, Terence Malick's recent film, "Days of Heaven" — or perhaps the two works are alike because of some power of insight that permits two contemporaneous artists to stumble on the same themes. Both stories, by the device of filtering adult failings through the eyes of innocent children, serve to mythicize earlier eras of the American 20th century. Both make times that in fact were hard and ugly occasions to be remembered with nostalgia. Because I saw it before I read "Only Children" and because I fell in love with "Days of Heaven" as I haven't done with a film in years, Lurie's novel gets the benefit of afterglow.

Not that the book needs the advantage and doesn't stand on its own. It doesn't and can. Aside from telling an entirely different story in a different setting — one about middle-class people at play in the Catskills instead of migrants working in the Texas Panhandle — "Only Children" comes alive through its language and would have to be altered entirely to be done as a film. Still, it's striking that both works treat the conflict between labor and capital as a contest that occurred in a Garden of Eden of sorts. It reflects how confused times seem today, when you can hardly tell the good guys from the bad guys.

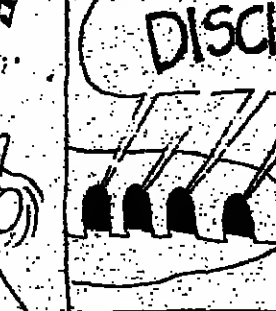
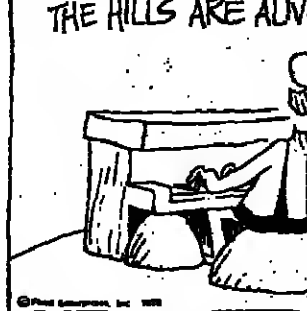
It's also incidentally interesting that one of the major criticisms of Lurie's last novel, "The War Between the Tates," was the incredible and presumably inadvertent ugliness in its portrait of children. Not that she needed to prove anything, but the marvelous complexity of the children in the present book suggests that their harsh treatment in the earlier one was not inadvertent. Whether or not the results are approved of, Lurie knows what she is doing.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



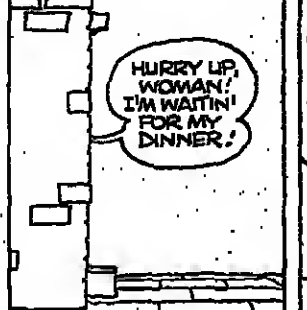
## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



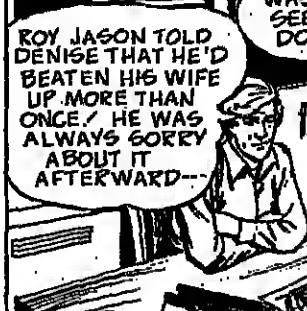
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHOVA  
RYFIA  
SHIVAL  
FRIMIN

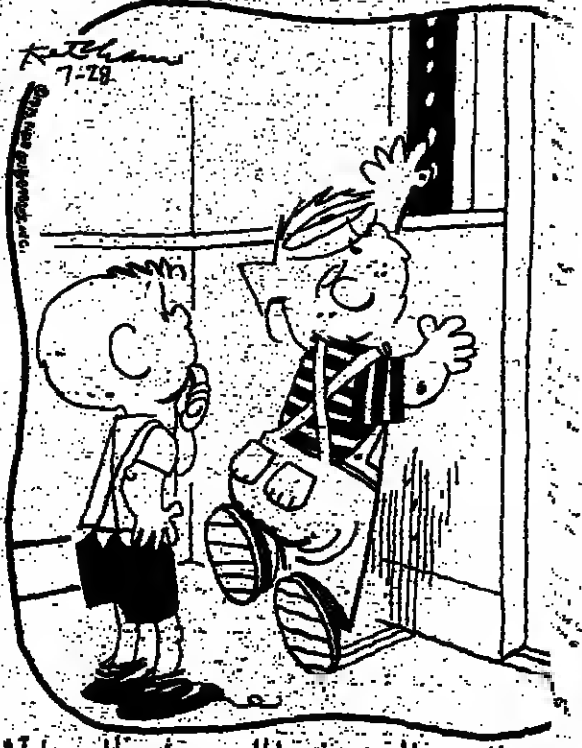
Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: GOING JUICY FILLET AFFIRM

Answer: To tell the truth, this just won't do IT! — FICTON

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

## DENNIS THE MENACE





## Over White Sox tek, Gura wer Royals

27 (UPI) — First home run of the season shot in the Larry Gura to lead the White Sox last

hit two run-scoring doubles to spark Cleveland to a 7-2 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of their three-game series. Mike Hargrove's two-out triple in the fifth snapped a 2-2 tie and proved to be the winning hit.

### Dodgers 6, Astros 5

In the National League, at Houston, Derrel Thomas knocked in three runs to lead Los Angeles past Houston, 6-5, for its fifth straight victory. Joe Beckwith picked up his first major league triumph with 2½ innings of relief work. The Dodgers have scored 37 runs in their last three games.

### Cardinals 6, Braves 2

In St. Louis, Ted Simmons and George Hendrick drove in two runs each to back the five-hit pitching of Silvio Martinez and give St. Louis a 6-2 victory over Atlanta. Martinez walked four and struck out one in a game that was interrupted for 39 minutes by rain in the top of the eighth.

### Giants 6, Padres 2

In San Diego, Jack Clark's two-run single with two out in the fifth emboldened San Francisco to defeat San Diego, 6-2, and snap a four-game losing streak. The Giants starter, Ed Whitson, went 7½ innings and gave up six hits to raise his record to 4-5. Gary Lavelle registered his 12th save after entering the game in the eighth.

### Cubs 9, Mets 2

In New York, Scott Thompson had three hits, including his first major-league home run, and Steve Ontiveros hit a three-run homer to lift Chicago to a 9-2 victory over New York. Mike Krukow (8-5) went five innings to give the victory, with Dick Tidrow and Willie Hernandez finishing up.

### Reds 9, Pirates 7

In Pittsburgh, Johnny Bench drove in four runs with a three-run homer and a single in leading Cincinnati to a 9-7 victory over Pittsburgh and a sweep of their three-game series. Bench's third homer in two games came during a four-run outburst in the third inning that chased the starter and loser, Dave Roberts (1-3). Willie Stargell had a two-run homer, his 20th, and Bill Robinson hit his 21st for the Pirates.

### Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
American League  
NEW YORK YANKEES—Homed Jay Torborg to his coaching shift.  
National League  
SAN DIEGO PADRES—Traded Paul O'Neill, infielder, to Atlanta of the Texas League to Indianapolis of the American Association for Mike Armstrong, pitcher.  
National Basketball Association  
ATLANTA HAWKS—Signed Derrick Redmond, center, and T.J. Robinson, forward.  
National Football League  
ATLANTA FALCONS—Signed Leonard Walker, offensive guard, and Jerry Walker, punter, and Frank Garcia and Jerry Walker, punters.  
CLEVELAND BROWNS—Signed Henry Brody, defensive back.  
HOUSTON OILERS—Signed Mark Conlin, quarterback.  
NEW ENGLAND PATRIOTS—Signed Tim Fox, safety, to a four-year contract.  
NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed Ron Miloski, defensive end, and Steve McNair, defensive back, and Greg Munch, defensive end, and Darrell Brown, wide receiver.  
NEW YORK JETS—Signed Doug Jacobs, kicker, an veteran from the Denver Broncos.  
NEW ORLEANS SAINTS—Signed Rich Miller, defensive tackle, an veteran from the San Francisco 49ers.  
PITTSBURGH STEELERS—Released Ray Butler, cornerback.  
**HOCKEY**  
National Hockey League  
QUEBEC NORADIGES—Signed Robbie Ftorek, center, to a seven-year contract.

### Major League Standings

# Major League Standings

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco 52	54	38	—	—
Los Angeles 49	53	42	558	2½
Philadelphia 48	52	44	331	4½
St. Louis 47	47	47	328	7½
New York 46	54	48	324	10½
Montreal 45	53	49	320	13½
Chicago 44	54	48	319	14½
Atlanta 42	59	46	316	31

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore 60	53	36	282	—
Seattle 59	37	36	279	½
Minnesota 58	41	34	324	2½
Texas 57	42	35	319	3½
California 56	44	38	310	4½
Cleveland 47	52	47	478	19½
Toronto 47	53	47	389	20½
West	34	59	—	—
California 53	45	39	341	3
Minnesota 52	46	38	336	4
Kansas City 49	50	39	395	7½
Chicago 46	54	48	348	11
Seattle 47	53	47	347	12
Oakland 27	75	265	31	—

### Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE		W	L	Pct.	GB
Dwight Gooden	19	33	10	128	300
Steve Carlton	18	32	11	222	222
Tom Seaver	18	29	12	228	228
Nolan Ryan	18	24	17	109	236
Steve Carlton	17	24	17	112	225
Rick Burden	17	27	12	225	225
Steve Carlton	17	27	12	225	225
Steve Carlton	17	27	12	225	225

NATIONAL LEAGUE		W	L	Pct.	GB
Tom Seaver	19	33	10	128	300
Steve Carlton	18	32	11	222	222
Tom Seaver	18	29	12	228	228
Nolan Ryan	18	24	17	109	236
Steve Carlton	17	24	17	112	225
Rick Burden	17	27	12	225	225
Steve Carlton	17	27	12	225	225
Steve Carlton	17	27	12	225	225



Umpire Fred Brocklander appears ready to fly away as he calls Ivan De Jesus of the Cubs safe at second base on a steal. Left holding the ball is Frank Taveras. The Cubs defeated the Mets, 9-2.

## No Stats Can Measure His Spirit

## Stingley Dreams of the Future

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP) — It's that time of year again. A time for midsummer dreams of passes in be caught, of touchdowns to be scored. A time for pro football players to be on the move, to be running and blocking beneath the training camp sun.

But for Darryl Stingley, that midsummer dream faded into a nightmare with the paralyzing crunch of a helmet.

"I was thinking a week ago that last year I was packing my bags in take off [to training camp]," he said. "I know to myself, deep down inside, what I would have been able to do if I had been there. It's just that the facts will never be proven. The stats will never be written down."

Stingley was an outstanding receiver for the New England Patriots of the National Football League. He had spent five seasons with them. His last was his best — 39 catches for 657 yards.

In a preseason game last August 12 he was hit by Jack Tatum of the Oakland Raiders and paralyzed from the chest down. In the days that followed, he nearly died. To this day, he is not ready to reveal his feelings about Tatum.

### No Giving Up

Stingley, 27, can move his right arm and he talks of walking again. No stats can be written down to measure his spirit.

"I really have a lot more meaning and purpose to live for now than I ever had before," he said. "I'm going to overcome as much as I can, as much as I can. There won't be any quitting or giving up."

On the wall above his stereo there is a plaque that he says holds special meaning for him: "God grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage

## Doctors Exclude Drugs as Cause Of Cain's Death

ST. CHARLES, Mo., July 27 (UPI) — Drugs played no part in the collapse and death of tight end J.V. Cain, the team physician for the St. Louis Cardinals said yesterday.

Dr. Bernard Garfinkel said the cause of Cain's death is still unknown but that several causes, including drugs and a heart attack, were ruled out.

"We can unequivocally say this was not a drug-related death," Garfinkel said. "There was no trace of a foreign substance. It's still a mystery. I can't tell you how many calls I've received from St. Louis and across the country asking whether drugs were involved."

Cain collapsed on the field during a workout Sunday night, his 28th birthday, and died two hours later at St. Joseph Hospital. Dr. James Ruggles, a pathologist at the hospital who conducted a three-hour autopsy on Monday, said: "We found no evidence of injury and no evidence of heart attack. We still have some trails to pursue. I feel we can have this thing wrapped up very shortly."

"Often an autopsy will tell us the exact cause of death, but we will have excluded a number of things. That could be very valuable in itself."



Darryl Stingley

to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference."

At this point, Stingley said, there is nothing he thinks he cannot change. With hard work and luck, feeling may return to his legs and, perhaps, he will stand.

"It has happened overnight to some people," he said. "That's why the doctor says the sky's the limit."

Still, he is realistic. He exercises two hours a day, five days a week, with the help of a nurse, Barbara Bradford.

He is doing it not only for himself but also for the thousands of persons who wrote to him, wishing him well. Among those who have written are Sens. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Birch Bayh, D-Ind.

"It means that they really think about me," Stingley said. "All those people thinking of me. There's strength in numbers. I really believe they've helped me come this far. I feel the best thing I can give them back is to get better."

"When I feel depressed it's always temporary because there's always somebody I can call. People really are beautiful. All you have to do is reach out. Reach out. This world is going more toward the self. But there really are people who give of themselves. That's the most precious gift you can have."

### Facing the Facts

Stingley, an articulate, soft-spoken speaker said that he has accepted the fact that he probably will not play again and has learned to live with his disability.

"I just wheel my chair into the van like in 'Ironside' [the U.S. television program]," he said. "You can really live a full life the more you become adjusted to your situation. It's unlimited what you can do."

Stingley said he is sorry about not having had the time to respond to all his mail.

"When people responded like that, man, it's hard to describe but it really lifted my spirits," he said. "Hey, somebody does care more than whether I caught a pass or won a bet for them. They cared about me as a human being, whether I live or die."

"I really just want them to know that I'm doing as good as I can for the situation I'm in. I'm looking forward to being better. I know I will be better."

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## Laments of a Publicist

## Rudd Spelled It Racewya

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, July 27 (NYT) — "Your real sports fans," the press agent was saying, "are getting short-changed. They're looking for heroes, but what they're getting are mostly sterile, unreal athletes who can't be reached."

Having delivered that complaint, Irving Rudd took out a handkerchief and mopped his brow. Even in a heat wave, the pink-faced publicist known as Unswerving Irving never stops smiling.

"I've always been a good hot-weather man," he said cheerfully the other day in his Manhattan office at Top Rank Inc. "In hot weather at Yonkers we used to go around to the barns and get a picture of a horse nuzzling one of those great big cakes of ice. We got a lot of ink that way."

During one 1965 heat wave, Rudd put an ad in the newspapers that read: "Urgently wanted: pool for champion Australian horse who needs to swim." Several persons with private estates offered their pools, but the publicity shots involving a harness horse named Pacing Lawn took place at a Holiday Inn near Kennedy International Airport.

"He walked down a ramp and dived right into the pool," Rudd said proudly. "It was amazing. The minute he hit the water, he started to swim. It was a hell of a scene."

### No Need for Diploma

On an earlier occasion, a few weeks before the rebuilt Yonkers Raceway was scheduled to open in the summer of 1958, Rudd ordered the painters to misspell it "Racewya" on the huge sign next to the track. Early the next morning, the phone calls from attentive motorists came pouring in: "Don't you idiots know how to spell Raceway?" Naturally, the photographers and television cameramen showed up in force.

"These days," he said, "the high-class publicity consultants are paying a couple of bucks for a glass of imported water with lime. The trouble today is that everybody thinks they know all there is to know about sports publicity. They see it as one of those romantic second careers, like being a restaurant owner or a film producer. They want to run away and join the circus."

In his Brooklyn past, he said, he used to order a "2-cents plain," meaning a glass of seltzer water costing 2 cents.

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"That one made it all the way around the world," said Rudd, a Brooklyn boy who didn't have to go to college to get smart. "I was getting clippings from papers in London, Paris, Rome."

Yonkers, where he worked for 12 years, was only one of several way stations for the 61-year-old Rudd in 43 years of press agency. Before that, until the team moved from Brooklyn to Los Angeles, he spent six years promoting the Dodgers for Walter O'Malley. His qualifications for that job included 15 years of boxing publicity for small fight clubs like Ridgewood Grove, Rockland Palace and the Coney Island Velodrome.

### Growing Remoteness

After Yonkers, the trail led to New York City's Offtrack Betting Corporation, where Rudd directed publicity for five years. He has been with Top Rank, primarily in the field of light promotion, since 1977. But Rudd didn't have much to peddle on this particular day. Instead, he talked about what he called the "growing remoteness" of professional athletes and why sports publicists were "going wrong" these days.

"They're going wrong," Rudd said, "because they're not out there on the scene talking to the fans. They're doing publicity work from fancy bars where drinks with funny names are sold."

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